The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 12, 1900 XXXIX—NO 17

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send or testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7, 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time and best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. For full particulars address D. W. Allen, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Barr, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

SCHMID & CO., dealer in Foreign and domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PIONEER & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machine Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the need and suffering. The proprietors of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a free bottle. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Red Hot from the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health Only 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling But there's no need to feel like that Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c, at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed

Freezing Weather in July

Would cause great discomfort and loss, but fortunately it is seldom known. A vast amount of misery is caused at this season, however, by impoverished blood, poor appetite and general debility. These conditions may be remedied by enriching the blood and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine seems to put new life into the whole physical system, simply because of its wonderful power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, create an appetite and invigorate the digestive functions. We advise you to get a bottle and try it if you are not feeling just right. It will do you more good than a six weeks' vacation. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Read the "want" columns daily?

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Ratification Meetings Held In Lincoln.

MR. BRYAN MADE TWO SPEECHES,

Spoke at the Populist and Silver Republican Gathering, and Also at the Democratic Meeting—Stevenson at Latter. Towne Made Addresses.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11.—The informal opening of the Democratic presidential campaign took place in Lincoln. In two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one in the evening conducted by the Democrats. William J. Bryan, Chas. A. Towne, General James B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson. Probably 13,000 people, a good proportion from distant points in the state, listened to the speeches and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owed allegiance, nearly 3,000 people packing the Auditorium in the afternoon, while 10,000 gathered in the Capitol grounds in the evening.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne spoke at both meetings, although it was their intention to deliver addresses only at the evening meeting, and their remarks, forecasting as they did the fusion of the three parties on the Democratic national ticket, were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed and did not appear at the afternoon meeting. He was present at the evening meeting, however, and received an ovation. At the afternoon meeting the speakers were Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and General James B. Weaver. Mr. Bryan spoke last and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan, of North America."

"I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Mr. Bryan then paid eloquent tribute to General Weaver, Charles A. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave his party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa also."

"I simply want to say now that the campaign is begun so far as the tickets and the platforms are concerned."

Mr. Bryan continued: "And from now until election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take those issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every citizen to see where his duty lies. There is a privilege in being an American citizen, and there is a responsibility commensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a king thought for us, we would feel no responsibility for the action of that king.

"But we live in a land where the people determine the policy. We live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the government, where the policy of the government may be determined by the vote of one citizen. And I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this fall. I want every citizen to so vote as he would vote if he knew that his vote would determine this next election. [Applause.] Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska and your vote may determine the vote of this state on the presidential ticket and your state may determine the result. [Applause.]

"When you get to the polls to vote remember that you are an American citizen. [Applause.] Remember that your vote may determine this nation's position, and that this nation will, in large measure, determine the public opinion of the world on the doctrine that governments come up from the people. [Applause.] For 124 years this nation has held before the world the light of liberty.

"For more than a century it has been an example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on? You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino? I tell you he is pleading the cause of 70,000,000 American citizens: aye, he is championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world, who look to America for example. [Great applause.]

"If every Filipino were to die the world would go on, but if this nation, the greatest republic of the world's history, puts out its light, if this republic turns back to the doctrine which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration? So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and are able to say, 'if the republic goes down, I am not to blame for its downfall.'" [Great applause.]

At the evening meeting, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson were given a tremendous greeting by the crowds. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform. Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900. Mr. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting issues had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue; that the principles of bimetallism are as true now as they were in 1896.

Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Republican administration. Accumulated wealth, he said, had already inaugurated a period of national decay, and that to the "reform forces" of the country must the people look for relief.

Mr. Bryan afterward spoke, and said in part:

"I do not care to enter, at the present time, upon a discussion of the issues presented by the platform adopted at Kansas City. I can say, however, that it is, in my judgment, the greatest platform adopted in recent years, if not in the history of the country. It is a greater platform than the Chicago platform, for it endorses the principles set forth in that platform and, in addition thereto, presents the party's position upon several new and vital questions. There is no evasion about the platform, no ambiguity and no double dealing. It is as clear as the tones of a liberty bell. It deals honestly with the American people. Its candidates are pledged to its maintenance.

"When the convention came to the selection of a candidate for vice president there was diversity of opinion. Some preferred an eastern candidate, thinking he would strengthen them in the east. Some preferred Towne, knowing of the sacrifice which he made for principle and of his devotion to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. But the choice fell upon a distinguished Illinois Democrat who once discharged with great credit the duties of the office. In the campaign of 1896 when plutocracy and democracy met face to face Adlai E. Stevenson was an able and courageous defender of the cause of Democracy. During the campaign he spoke in seven of the close states. When I visited Bloomington, near the close of the campaign, he was chairman of the meeting. In beginning my speech I referred to him as follows:

"'We who have been keepers of the Democratic faith love Adlai Stevenson, not only for what he is, but we love him also because he is all we have left of the last national Democratic ticket. The Bible tells you of the father who loved the prodigal son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loved the son who went not astray. I know that some of our allies felt agrieved that they were not given the second place upon the ticket, but I am sure that they can not feel unkindly toward one who, like Mr. Stevenson, was loyal to the ticket nominated at Chicago, and who is able to defend the magnificent party creed set forth at Kansas City.'

"In this campaign, issues are greater than men. I shall not ask any one to vote our ticket merely because its the ticket of the party. It deserves support because it stands for the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the Philippines and the principle of equal rights for all and special privileges for none in all domestic questions."

General James B. Weaver also spoke at some length, outlining the work to be done by the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties, and appealing for harmony for the common cause. He also paid tribute to Mr. Stevenson's record in congress.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE PHILIPPINES

Only Three Expired of Wounds Received In Action—Most Died of Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—General MacArthur cabled the following death list from Manila:

Dysentery—June 18, Company C, Twenty-second infantry, Daniel Lynch. June 11, A, Twenty-second infantry, Robert E. Ellis. June 2, B, Forty-second infantry, Samuel De Armond. June 4, F, Thirty-sixth infantry, Jesse E. Bartow. June 1, D, Sixteenth infantry, Martin J. Conway. June 17, William Rauch. Eighteenth infantry, unassigned, Charles Grimm. June 25, L, Sixth infantry, John J. Coyle. June 4, D, Thirty-ninth infantry, James A. Keller. July 3, A, Ninth infantry, cook, Adolph Hug. July 5, G, Seventeenth infantry, William J. Regan. July 3, H, Forty-sixth infantry, Oscar Peterson. July 4, M, Thirty-ninth infantry, Benjamin M. Kerr. July 2, I, Thirtieth infantry, Frank A. O'Brien. July 1, A, Thirty-ninth infantry, Julius Anderson. July 7, C, Thirty-fourth infantry, Matt Ekola.

Typhoid fever—July 3, Company K, Thirty-third infantry, William H. Bostwick. June 18, C, Twenty-sixth infantry, John E. Farrell. July 4, B, Thirty-fourth infantry, Corporal Charles W. Gilpin. July 6, B, Thirtieth infantry, Henry C. Blaesig.

Died from wounds received in action—June 26, Company C, Twenty-sixth infantry, Peter Ducan. June 16, C, Twenty-sixth infantry, Thomas Costigan; Troop M, Third cavalry, Austin A. Wigheir.

Malarial fever—June 27, Company C, Forty-ninth infantry, Thomas E. Swann. June 17, I, Twenty-first infantry, Sergeant Henry N. Hall. July 2, G, Forty-sixth infantry, Corporal Samuel E. Regnier.

Tuberculosis—July 2, Company L, Forty-seventh infantry, Samuel C. Jacloman. June 30, C, Thirty-ninth infantry, Everett Kerby. June 4, M, Sixth infantry, Charles E. Ordd.

Variola—July 3, Battery H, Third artillery, George L. Cross. July 2, D, Forty-eighth infantry, Noah Lenoir. June 27, D, Fourth infantry, Henry Baltinger.

Drowned—April 4, Company K, Twenty-second infantry, Paul Fox.

Pneumonia—June 24, Company F, Nineteenth infantry, Edward G. Lane.

Scorbutus—June 29, Thomas M. Gray.

Diarrhoea—June 10, Company B, Twenty-second infantry, Charles G. Peters.

Mercurial poisoning, accidental—July 1, hospital corps, Joseph A. Jarvis.

Carcinoma—June 24, Company C, Twenty-second infantry, James F. Kelly.

Enterocolitis—July 1, Company H, Thirteenth infantry, Philip Bindnagel.

Peritonitis—July 6, Company H, Fourteenth infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant Charles T. Stop.

Killed by a Freight Train.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 11.—Edward W. Troxler, aged 73 years, of Allentown, was struck by a fast Philadelphia and Reading railroad freight train and instantly killed. His horse was also killed and the carriage wrecked. Mr. Troxler leaves a widow and three sons, one of them being Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Troxler, of Governor Stone's staff.

Boer Delegates Called.

PARIS, July 11.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarans, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, paid a visit to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs.

Red Cross Recognized.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The National Red Cross association held a meeting here to reorganize under the act of incorporation granted at the last session of congress and approved by President McKinley on June 6.

TO NOTIFY M'KINLEY.

Committee Will Go to Canton Tomorrow.

ALSO A NUMBER OF VISITORS.

Roosevelt Expects to Attend the National League of Republican Clubs Convention, at St. Paul Next Week—Secretary Stine Confident of Large Attendance.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Final preparations were completed by Senator Hanna for the trip of the notification committee from this city to Canton tomorrow. The special train of five cars will leave Cleveland about 9:30 a. m. In addition to the notification committee, the train will carry the Tippecanoe club, of this city, and a band. There will also be a number of invited guests of Senator Hanna, making the total number of persons in the party about 300. The train will reach Canton shortly before noon. Returning, it will reach Cleveland about 6 p. m.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—Secretary Stine, of the National League of Republican Clubs, who is here, to remain until after the convention next week, received assurances of attendance from so many clubs that he is of the opinion that this year's will be one of the largest and most successful conventions ever held. The fact that Governor Roosevelt will be present and speak is arousing much interest, especially throughout the west. The speech at this convention being his first formal utterance since his nomination for the vice presidency will be really the opening of the Republican campaign.

Governor Roosevelt, who leaves New York Sunday night, will come from Chicago to this city Monday night on the special train carrying the Illinois League, and preparations are about completed for a big reception on his arrival here. Among others who are to be present are ex-Presidents McAlpin, Woodmansee and Tracy. Senator Isaac Hamilton, of the Illinois League, is the only candidate for president thus far announced, and there has been no sign of opposition to the re-election of Secretary Stine.

THE FOURTEENTH TO GO TO CHINA

General MacArthur Sent Word the Regiment, With Reilly's Battery, Would Leave July 13.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In reply to instructions of the secretary of war of July 7, General MacArthur sent to the adjutant general a message, under date of July 9, 11:45 p. m., containing the following:

"Daggett's regiment, Fourteenth United States infantry, Reilly's battery, Fifth artillery, will leave 13th for Taku on transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyefield. Taylor, in Samar, not available. For other infantry regiment for Chinese service recommend first one leaving states.

"Manila nicely cared for until arrival new troops without drawing on Anderson, Bullard or Sargent, which is now impracticable. In addition to one month's subsistence supplies with troops, send with Daggett, to establish depot, three months' subsistence for 5,000 men. Regiments have 500 rounds ammunition per man. Crozier carries 1,000,000 reserve and such miscellaneous ordnance supplies as can be spared from here. With views to medical supply depot, stores three months for 5,000 men go with Daggett, there will be eight medical officers in China from Philippines.

"Send three months' forage, 350 animals and partial supply winter clothing for Ninth infantry. Shall keep Indiana and Flintshire in China waters for local service therein. Order all large transports home to expedite transfer troops here. Foregoing arrangements easily changed, if department's wishes cabled quickly. Seven companies Hardin's regiment, Taylor's battery, have been sent to Samar, replacing Hughes' troops therein, which have been concentrated in Leyte. Request authority to permanently transfer Samar department to Southern Luzon.

(Signed) "MACARTHUR."

GOOD SHOOTING BY CHINESE.

A Hot Bombardment of Tien Tsin Occurred.

TIEN TSIN, July 11.—The Chinese shelled the foreign settlements July 3. Upwards of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The casualties, however, were few, the civilians and women and children being ordered to seek shelter in the cellars of the town hall and Astor hotel.

Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mountain battery and a body of Russians engaged the Chinese artillerists, but with little effect. The 12-pounder of the British first-class cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The gun was withdrawn and replaced by a French gun, which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the midst of its crew.

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were one officer and two men killed and 20 men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not known.

The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforced. They have also mounted a number of heavy guns commanding the settlements.

The allied forces now number about 10,000 men.

Arrangements are being made to send all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Che Foo.

National Educational Association.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—The National Educational association was welcomed to Charleston at the opening session of the annual convention. Nearly 2,000 delegates were present.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Rather Dull—Influence of Chinese News on Foreign Markets Also Helped Here.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The stock market was rather dull Tuesday, but compared with Monday's semi-stagnation, it had the appearance of considerable animation. The large increases in the prices of stocks which resulted from the comparatively small dealings are a striking evidence of the small floating supply of stocks now offering in the market. The opening dealings were on an extremely small scale, but the market gained strength and volume as the day progressed.

The railroad stocks were especially well taken, but the industrials and specialties had their full share in the strength of the day's market. The list of securities dealt in showed a considerable lengthening over that for some time past. A number of factors co-operated to cause the advance in prices. The excellent resistence offered Monday in face of the violent decline and heavy liquidation in Brooklyn Transit was in itself a motive for advancing prices on the part of professional traders whose constant aim is to see prices move and who only need to see the impossibility demonstrated of a movement in one direction to start a movement in another direction.

The conviction that the monthly crop report would show a meaterial improvement in the conditions not only in the spring wheat belt, but in those portions of the winter wheat belt, which had suffered from too much rain, played a large part in the day's advance and large short lines were covered in the stocks of all the grain carrying roads. The vociferous alarm over the corn crop professed by some of the crop experts was evidently viewed with skepticism by Wall street and the corn carrying grangers shared in the general strength. The widely disseminated reports of an open competition between the great steel companies was a subject of rather quizzical indifference on the part of professional operators, as was testified to by the late general advance in the steel stocks.

The more cheerful tone in the foreign markets in response to the better news from China had a larger influence in this market than news from that source has had previously. The continued drain from the gold resources of the Bank of England causes surmise as to the possibility of gold going from New York this week, but a rise in sterling at Paris Tuesday showed a relaxation of the principal strain on the English market. The stock market closed quiet and firm near the top.

The bond market was slightly more active than Monday, but was irregular. Total sales, par value, $900,000.

United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotations.

CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

Bethlehem Taken by Forces Under Clements and Paget—Number of Casualties.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Roberts sent a dispatch to the war office containing the following in part:

"PRETORIA, July 10.—Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem, July 7. The former, nearing the town, sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by De Wet, when, Paget making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster fusiliers and Yorkshire light infantry. The following morning the attack was continued and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were four officers and 32 men, of the Munsters, wounded; one missing; Captains MacPherson and Weakes and Lieutenant Conway, severely, and Lieutenant Boyd-Rochefort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; seven men of the Yorkshires wounded; one killed; two wounded of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8, without opposition. He found all quiet there and public confidence purely satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury-Tracy.

"The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are taken to meet this."

Further along, Lord Roberts said in part as to the fighting at Bethlehem:

"The list of casualties has not yet been received, but Clements states they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted."

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Wheat declined Tuesday on lower cables and sympathy with corn, September closing ⅞c under Monday. Corn sold off on rains in the growing belt and closed 1¼@1⅜c lower for September. September oats closed ½c lower. Provisions were weak, 12½@15c to 30c down at the close.

MRS. FRANK CHALFANT SAFE.

Said to Be Enroute to Japan With the Elterichs.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Mrs. Frank H. Chalfant has been located. She is enroute to Japan in company with the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Elterich and family, of Che Foo.

The message which gives this information comes in the shape of a written communication from William Elterich, of Washington, D. C., father of the Rev. W. O. Elterich, of Che Foo, to Mrs. John Gass, of Ben Avon, a sister of Mrs. W. O. Elterich, wife of the missionary. Mr. Elterich, Sr., states briefly that he has received his information through the courtesy of the government officials at Washington, and the news he gives is to the effect that "our folks at Che Foo are safe and are now enroute to Japan." Also that "no uneasiness need be felt concerning Mrs. Chalfant, as she is with them."

STARTLING STORY.

Plot to Assassinate the President.

SENATOR HANNA DENIES IT

One of the New York World's Fake Stories—More American Troops on the Way to Teintsin—Bold Robbery on the Illinois Central.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The New York World of today says: "A plot, concocted by a group of Cuban and Spanish conspirators to murder President McKinley, has been frustrated. One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the Republican national committee. That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. B. Odell, of the New York state committee, for investigation. Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna. Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the President's close friends and advisers. Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness, and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the President out of harm's reach.

"Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the President shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy. To a World reporter last evening Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the national committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the President. 'Yes, it is true,' he said, 'but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public.' He was exceedingly anxious that no reference whatever should be made to the matter. Special detectives are guarding the President in Canton."

ASSAULTING TIENTSIN.

American Troops are Now on the Way From Taku.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Remy cables from Cheefoo that two battalions of the Ninth infantry and one battalian of marines have landed at Taku and will go to Tientsin today. The allied forces in Tientsin are maintaining the defenses, though a message from Admiral Seymour says the Chinese are pressing them hard.

The Chinese minister in person today gave Secretary Hay a telegram purporting to be from the Chinese imperial government, disclaiming responsibility for the Boxer troubles, and saying that the attack on Tientsin was the direct result of the capture of the Taku forts.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

Express on Illinois Central Robbed of Ten Thousand Dollars.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, the north-bound Illinois Central express was flagged by six men near Wickliffe, Ky., and robbed of ten thousand dollars. The robbers escaped across the Mississippi river into Missouri, two posses being in pursuit. The robbers dropped a package containing seven hundred dollars on the Kentucky side and another on the Missouri side of the river, both of which were recovered.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

The Trial of Powers Postponed Till Tuesday.

GEORGETOWN, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—The prosecution opposed the granting of the motion for a continuance in the Powers case, claiming that the defense had not been diligent in getting witnesses in attendance. The court overruled the motion and ordered attachments for absent witnesses, returnable next Tuesday. Of the 117 witnesses subpoenaed, only 24 appeared yesterday.

HANNA DENIES IT.

No Truth in Story of Plot to Kill McKinley.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Hanna said today that there was not one word of truth in the reported plot to assassinate President McKinley. Cornelius Bliss and National Committeeman Payne, of Wisconsin, are here today in conference with Hanna. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, arrived today.

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CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

Exhibitions of Heroism by Missionaries of Both Sexes.

MISSIONS IN CONSTANT DANGER.

Enormous Mobs Quickly Raised and Sometimes as Quickly Quieted. Little Things That May Excite the Chinese—Narrow Escape of Rev. Frederick J. Masters.

The Rev. Edward J. Porter, who after 11 years of missionary labor in China went to Pomona, Cal., to work for the conversion of Chinese in Los Angeles and southern California, said the other day to a representative of the New York Sun:

"No one who has not lived in the interior of China can have any idea of how the life of almost every Christian missionary is constantly beset with mortal dangers. There are no more courageous people than some of the young men and women who go to the fields of missionary effort in the interior of China. They realize all the perils of their position; they know how a thoughtless act, an utterance unusual in the locality, perhaps an article of dress never seen before by the natives or the prevalence of a plague—in fact, anything apt to create curiosity or suspicion among densely ignorant, superstitious and excitable people—may breed a mob and lead to a massacre of the foreigners. Yet some of them never falter in their determination. I have seen American missionaries of both sexes ask to be sent into districts in China where but a fortnight or so before the natives had risen in a mob and stoned and cut to death every white person there. Twenty days after the swat kwei (meaning the 'death to the foreign devils') riots in the Fu Kien province in October, 1890, three young women connected with the Presbyterian board of missions went alone and of their own accord 150 miles from the coast into Fu Kien and took up the work of the murdered missionaries among the red handed murderers. Not only that, but the women lived in the house where the Chinese mob had slain the missionaries.

"It is very hard for people who know little about the lower classes of Chinese to appreciate how quickly an enormous crowd of rioters may be assembled in China. When I was stationed at Kwow-Chow, about 160 miles northwest from Canton, in the Kwangtong district, a riot arose and spent itself in an hour, and only by a miracle all the German, French and American missionaries escaped murder. The five foreign missionaries had been in Kwow-Chow about a year, and the work seemed particularly promising. The natives held aloof and were suspicious for a few months, but when the two big men of the town treated us with conspicuous civility the whole population apparently gave heed to our teachings. The German missionary was a physician, and he had with him a quantity of medicines. To win the attention and good will of the Chinese he opened a sort of free dispensary. After awhile he got a few of the more trusting natives to come to him to have flesh wounds and mild disorders treated. But every one of the natives believed that devils had a hand in the doctor missionary's skill.

"It happened that a little child mysteriously disappeared from Kwow-Chow. Now the Chinese are particularly fond of their children. The whole town was stirred up. The country for miles around was searched without success. Several weeks later, just at sunset, a mother went screaming about that her baby boy had also disappeared. People poured out of their tiny mud, bamboo and grass houses like bees from an apiary. The community was shaken. Everybody had a different theory concerning this second disappearance, but devils and winged dragons played a part in almost all the theories. An American woman out of sympathy went out on the crowded street and tried to persuade the Chinese that the child having been seen two hours before could not be very far away. She saw that the excited crowd suddenly grew silent and studied her face with a peculiar intensity. They afterward said that the disappearance of the second child was associated with the German physician's practice. They believed that he kidnaped and killed babies to get a certain cureall from the head of the dead. "The cry 'Tong-kwei!' ('Butcher the foreign devils!') went up from one man's throat. Instantly the shout 'Tong-kwei! Tong-kwei!' was taken up by several thousand men. Even the boys and women howled 'Tong-kwei!' Hundreds of men ran and armed themselves to put their words into effect. Of course the five white persons were helpless against so many. Our only hope was to get the superstitious populace to hear us while we pleaded for suspension of judgment concerning our share in the disappearance of the child.

"The German missionary, who was a fluent speaker of Chinese, bravely went out into the little yard at his home to talk with the natives, who were flocking there with clubs, poles, stones and firearms. He happened to see in the crowd a man who had once been taxgatherer in Canton and who was popular and intelligent. The German, in shouts that rose above the din of voices, addressed himself to this man and asked him to ask his countrymen to spare the foreigners' lives until more careful search had been made for the missing child. The German volunteered to have an armed guard about the homes of the foreigners in the town until the people became satisfied that the foreigners had nothing but kindness and good will for the Chinese. The native to whom the German addressed himself came forward and stood close beside the German. Then, waving his hand with an authority that independent Americans cannot appreciate, he commanded silence.

"He said that the missionaries had come there by authority of the government and that if any crimes were committed the criminals would lose their heads within a week. I don't know how far the Chinaman's advice would have prevailed with the rioters, but while he was talking some women came running down the street, and they called out that the baby was found. It had wandered into a pen with some cattle and had fallen asleep there in the mud. The foreigners in Kwow-Chow were saved. In the end the episode helped our cause amazingly. The Chinese are naturally a gentle race, with a strong sense of justice, except when they are excited. When they realized how unfair they had been and how they might have slain innocent people, they became our stanch friends.

"The escape of the Rev. Frederick J. Masters, now the head of the Chinese missions in San Francisco, and his family and friends from horrible deaths at the hands of rioting Chinese is about as thrilling as anything in missionary experiences I personally know of. The tale illustrates also the highly inflammable nature of the Chinese. It was in 1883, shortly after the French army had invaded Tonquin. The millions of Chinese in the provinces of southern China adjacent to Tonquin were wild at the intrusion of a foreign army. They feared that all Chinese might become vassals to the French. The Rev. Dr. Masters and several other missionaries were living on the outskirts of Canton. The foreigners were warned by the officials in Canton to refrain from participation in the public assemblages and to keep indoors as far as possible. Every night red paper placards containing Chinese denunciations of foreigners were posted secretly about the city. The placards became more hostile to the foreigners, and one night a mob of 25,000 people rose in Canton. Fortunately the government had quietly provided an extra guard for such an occasion, or the slaughter of hundreds of white people in Canton would have followed. As it was about 40 French and 16 people of English, German, American and other nationalities were killed.

"Out where the Rev. Dr. Masters and other Americans lived about 200 Chinese started to kill the missionaries and tear down their headquarters. The crowd got together on a public square. Every one was armed with some murderous weapon. Inflammatory speeches were made, and amid yells of 'Tong-kwei!' and 'Lum-che-ping!' ('Death to the foreign devils!' and 'Slash the rich to pieces!') the excited crowd went running up the crooked street toward the homes of some very rich Chinese merchants and some of the Christian missions. A guard of twoscore men, hastily placed there by the government, was beaten and cut down by the maddened men, who were armed with knives fastened on poles. Two guards were killed outright, and several were dreadfully wounded. Screaming like fiends, the mob surged past and burst open the heavy gates of the high brick walls that surrounded the homes of rich mandarins who had prospered by trading with the foreigners in Canton. In a few minutes 16 of the most costly residences in that part of the suburbs of Canton were in flames.

"The mob increased, and the whole city was in a tumult. The Rev. Dr. Masters and his associates heard the mob as it approached. Several missionaries started to run toward the river, where they might escape in the boats. While the infuriated crowd was hacking people to death and taking things in the mandarins' houses and while the flames were shooting up to heaven Dr. Masters and his family expected that at any moment the Chinese might surge in upon them. They were absolutely without protection. To attempt to flee then would have been the height of madness. All at once a Chinese Christian, a man of means and influence in the neighborhood, ran into Dr. Masters' rooms.

"'Come quick, and I'll save you all!' gasped he in Chinese, all out of breath. 'But the mob will kill you and all your family because you are Christians,' said the missionary. 'My family has shifted for itself, and I will save my teachers and friends,' said the Chinaman. At the same time he pushed the missionary before him out into a dark passage; then, while the flames from the burning houses lighted up the evening sky, the missionary and all his household were smuggled over a dozen walls and through dark passageways into a little cellar beneath a friendly Chinaman's house. The mission party had not a moment to spare, for the refugees had not secreted themselves before the mob burst into the deserted mission. For two days and nights Dr. Masters and his companions lay hidden in the cellar. Only once could food be given them. A dozen Christian Chinese stood about the spot and artfully threw the mob off the scent. Many times it seemed as if the infuriated Chinese would find the Americans, but each time something intervened to save them. All the houses in the locality of the missionary concessions were searched over and over. Some were burned, and the mission was wrecked. Finally the mob was made to believe that the foreigners had escaped. In the middle of the night the missionaries were provided with native garb and were stealthily brought up from the cellar where they had lain in hiding. Surrounded artfully by Christian natives, the Americans were conducted to the water front, where, under the protection of soldiers, they crept aboard a boat and were safe in Hongkong by the next noon."

BIG WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS

Over Twenty-one Bushels to the Acre Expected.

Kansas is expecting a wheat crop of 100,000,000 bushels. To raise this she must produce 21.18 bushels on every one of the 4,672,000 acres planted to that cereal. This average may seem a great one, but in the past and on several occasions Kansas has exceeded it says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In 1866 she had an average of 21.40, in 1882 an average of 22.29, in 1884 an average of 21.47 and in 1889 an average of 22.15. On all sides it is admitted that in the present year wheat is better than ever before. The state agricultural department gives the average condition of the state at 100.9, which is far and away ahead of anything the state has ever had at this date in the crop year. Some sanguine grain men are claiming an average of 25 bushels to the acre. This would mean a total crop of 116,800,000 bushels. The department of agriculture in Kansas never makes estimates, but Secretary Coburn is said to be confident that the crop will exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

It will be interesting to look back a little over the history of the wheat crop in Kansas. It seems to run in cycles, but not with a regularity that can have much significance. From 1862 to 1880 the crop was uniformly good. The lowest crop in all that period was 10.34 bushels, and the average of the whole period was more than 15. Then small crops commenced to alternate with large crops. For example, the average of 1882, 1883 and 1884 was 22, 19 and 21 bushels, whereas the average of 1885, 1886 and 1887 was 8, 8 and 9 bushels. The lower averages in subsequent years were no doubt due in a large measure to the opening of the extreme western lands to wheat cultivation. The crop was not so reliable there as in older sections of the state, and when there was a failure it was next to total. For the last four years, including the present, however, the state has had good crops, though none of them has been phenomenal. Below we give a little table, going back over 12 years, which will tell the Kansas wheat story in a comprehensive manner:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
1888	1,120,119	16,724,717	14.93
1889	1,594,285	35,310,551	22.15
1890	2,321,113	28,501,214	12.40
1891	3,733,910	55,550,653	15.03
1892	4,129,329	74,538,906	18.05
1893	5,110,873	24,827,523	4.85
1894	4,840,892	28,205,700	5.82
1895	4,171,971	16,001,060	3.84
1896	3,357,727	27,754,888	8.27
1897	3,318,374	50,040,374	15.08
1898	4,505,459	59,674,000	13.25
1899	4,796,128	42,815,000	8.70
1900	4,672,000	100,000,000	21.1

NEW PEST FOR CORN.

Interesting Discovery Made by State Entomologist Forbes of Illinois.

Recent investigations at the agricultural experiment stations of the University of Illinois at Champaign have resulted in the discovery of a new and exceedingly formidable enemy to corn, says the Chicago Post. Professor Forbes, working in the state entomologist's office, first had his attention attracted by a strange little insect in corn given to him to examine. He investigated in Champaign and Piatt counties, finding the same insect in every field. It is a small, white grub about an eighth of an inch long when full grown. It kills the larger roots of the corn by gnawing away at the surface. For years it has been known as a strawberry root worm, but it is now found to breed regularly in grass lands. Ground which was in grass last year and put in corn this year is greatly infested with the little pest. The egg from which the grub hatches is laid in the fall by a little brown beetle known as the Calaspis brunnea.

The experiment station has just issued a circular of inquiry to the farmers of Illinois concerning smut in oats. The circular states that the loss to Illinois last year from smut was $2,500,000. It asks the co-operation of the farmers in the discovery of the exact damage to oats for 1900.

New Society Fad In London.

Society women in one of the London suburbs have taken up the fad of being photographed as President Kruger. The operator makes them up with a false nose, flowing beard, tall hat, and gives them a pipe and a Bible to hold.

Due For a Head End Collision.

If the Chinese are wise, says the Baltimore Herald, they will get out of the way of the locomotive of civilization.

Uncle Sam's Marines.

Brave lads are they whose drilling ground
Oft on the wave careens,
The gallant soldiers of the sea,
Our Uncle Sam's marines.
Across the oceans wide they sail,
Ne'er caring where they go
If over them Old Glory floats
While waves beneath them flow.

Brave lads are they on sea or land,
Wherever duty calls;
They fear no foemen on the deep,
No task ashore appalls.
The strife between the ships of war
E'er finds them at their post;
They boldly dash through surf to storm
The trenches on the coast.

Their plucky deeds on Cuban soil
Are fresh in memory,
For there our flag was planted first
By soldiers of the sea,
And when the tide of war swept on
To faroff Philippines
The honors of the strife were shared
By Uncle Sam's marines.

And now against unnumbered foes
Again they bravely stand,
While on them press the yellow hordes
Within an unknown land.
For flag and country there they fight,
For flag and country die;
There duty called the brave marines,
And prompt was their reply.

All honor to these gallant men,
These soldiers of the sea,
Who lead the way that others may
In time reap victory.
True courage they have ever shown
In warfare's many scenes,
And splendid is the record made
By Uncle Sam's marines.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

POET PHILOSOPHER WEDS.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson Tries Matrimony Again.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who recently surprised her friends all over the country by becoming the wife of George Houghton Gilman, a Detroit lawyer, has for years been a most consistent denouncer of matrimony. Her first experiment, when she became the wife of a Boston artist, was unsatis-

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON GILMAN.

factory. Mrs. Stetson secured a divorce, her husband offering no opposition. He afterward married Miss Grace Ellery Channing of Boston, a literary young lady and a mutual friend of both. Mrs. Stetson afterward declared that Miss Channing was "the sweetest woman and the loveliest character" she had ever known, and she frequently visited the new Mrs. Stetson, finally giving her charge of her little daughter.

Mrs. Gilman, as she must now be called, is widely known as a poet, sociologist and philosopher. She is an eloquent platform speaker and a writer of some notable philosophical verse, which is included in her little volume "In This Our World." She comes honestly by her talent, her father, the late Frederick Beecher Perkins, connected as librarian with the free public libraries of Boston and San Francisco and himself a writer of repute, having been a grandson of Lyman Beecher, so that she is a grandniece of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe and a niece of Mrs. Edward Everett Hale.

No member of the family has ever been a more emphatic exponent of the Beecher character than Mrs. Stetson, radical, dauntless, impressed with the conviction that she has a mission to aid in righting the world's wrongs and filled with a passionate desire to do her part; eccentric, but winning, disdainful of the minor conventionalities of life and fearlessly airing convictions opposed to the world's usages.

A CHARMING CAMPAIGNER.

Pretty Kentucky Girl Who Will Make Stump Speeches.

Women as stump speakers are by no means common, so the announcement that a pretty young woman from Kentucky is to take part in the presidential campaign will be received with interest. She is Miss Margaret Ingels of Paris, Ky. This is not to be

MISS MARGARET INGELS.

her first experience on the platform, for she appeared several times in 1896. This year, however, she intends to make a business of it, and she is preparing to leave home for an extended western tour in the interests of Mr. Bryan.

Miss Ingels possesses a most charming personality and is a fluent speaker. During the 1896 campaign she attracted much attention. She was so successful that the Kentucky Democrats made her clerk of the house of representatives. She will have some catchy stories to tell this year on the stump. One of these will be how the Kentucky legislature was chased up St. Clair street in Frankfort by the Republican militia and how the body of which she was clerk finally effected an organization by passing the book along, as it were, in East Frankfort, adjourning the legislature to meet in Louisville. Miss Ingels stuck to the Democrats, reserving in her possession in defiance of the Republican administration all books and records of the house of representatives.

She was rocked in the cradle of Democracy and is enthusiastic on every branch of politics. She met Mr. Bryan in Lexington during the 1896 campaign, when the candidate expressed himself as being delighted with her work. She is a young woman of many charms and highly accomplished, a brunette of commanding appearance.

FAMILY CAKEMAKING.

How to Mix and Bake—Explicit Directions For Beginners.

First test your oven and get together all the materials before you begin to mix. In trying the oven if a damp finger is applied to the floor of it and it "pops" the heat is great enough. It is far better to have the oven too cold to begin with than too hot.

Have a large round bottom earthen bowl and a wooden spoon or paddle, a glass measuring cup, a small bowl for the eggs, a pitcher of milk, the pot of granulated sugar, the egg beater, a pan or bowl for flour, the sifter, the flavoring, a small knife and a teaspoon. Line your pan with white paper and grease it thoroughly with butter or lard. Sift the flour, measure it in the cup and put it into a pan or bowl ready for use and add the baking powder to it.

Measure the butter and put it into the mixing bowl. Cream it and then add the sugar gradually, creaming it with the butter. Next measure the milk and add it and the flour alternately, a little at a time, keeping the batter of such consistency that it will almost run in a stream from the spoon. I sift the flour again as I put it in. When the milk is all used, beat the eggs very light and use them as you did the milk. As some flour swells more than others the whole amount called for in a recipe may make the batter too stiff. If so, you must scant it or add a little more milk. When all the flour is in, add the flavoring and beat very thoroughly. The beating makes the cake of a fine texture. Fill your pans about half full, being sure to scrape the bowl thoroughly that no batter may be wasted. Be particular to see that there are no unmixed lumps of batter or sugar sticking around the edge of the bowl or in the spoon.

Test the oven again and put in the cake. It will not be good if it waits. An ordinary loaf of cake should take about an hour to bake. Don't look at it for at least ten minutes after it goes into the oven. Be particular to close the door carefully and not to jar the stove, which would make the cake fall. The draft may be increased after the pans go in, but be very careful how you lessen the heat.

If the top of the cake browns too soon, have a piece of asbestus paper to lay above it on the shelf of the oven. It should not begin to brown until fully risen. If it does, it will be likely to crack open along the top. This is also sometimes caused by too much flour. When it looks done, stick a clean broom straw into the thickest part. If no dough sticks, draw the pan carefully forward and put your ear to it. If the cake "ticks" loudly, it is not done. Layer cakes should bake more quickly than a loaf and require about half the time. Do not put anything else into the oven while the cake is baking and do not put it into the box until thoroughly cold.—Table Talk.

A Collapsing Cigar Holder.

A luxurious and most ingenious new appointment, either in gold or silver, for man's special delectation is a cigar holder with amber mouthpiece and the shaft or remaining portion fashioned on the principle of a collapsing cup. When not in use, it may be compressed to a compass that permits it to be placed in a tiny tubular case of gold or silver about an inch and a half long. The case has a little attachment by which it may be fastened to a chain if desired.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Cherry Jelly.

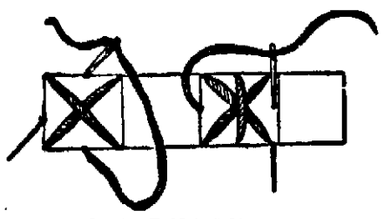
Soak one package of gelatin in a pint of fresh cherry juice for two hours, then add 1½ pints of boiling water, a pound of sugar and the juice of two lemons. Set the dish in boiling water and stir until the sugar and gelatin are all dissolved. Strain and set on ice to harden. These jellies, made with gelatin and fruit juices, are delicious and may be made quite ornamental by molding them in fancy shapes and scattering fruit throughout the mold.

Easy Pick Up Work.

Summer fancy work should not be too exacting—nothing that requires much thought or taxes the languid brain with counting. For this reason the cross stitch on linen in which each little square is worked over is desirable.

In one easily and rapidly executed variety of this work the design is carefully outlined in stem stitch with a coarse cotton or a thick kind of washing silk, while the background is entirely filled in with the cross stitches, thus leaving the design in the cream colored linen, for instance, effectively contrasting with the colored background.

The designs for this variety are very frequently large and bold, and when



DOUBLE CROSS STITCH.

this is the case the background is generally marked out in larger squares than those used for the ordinary Russian cross stitch, and these are filled in with a kind of double stitch in which the threads are taken not only from corner to corner of each square, but also across the middle, thus forming a very solid sort of stitch which completely covers the linen foundation.

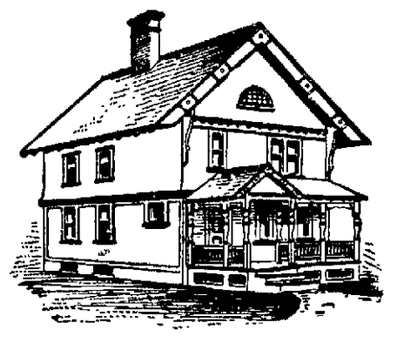
This stitch is sometimes called in France "point du diable," but our grandmothers frequently used it in the old days of "woolwork on canvas," and it is said they bestowed upon it the more polite name of "leviathan stitch."

COMFORTABLE HOME.

Design For a Handsome Cottage to Cost About $2,000.

This design shows a picturesque and conveniently arranged cottage suitable for almost any location and within the means of the most modest purse. The plan is simple in detail, yet the finished product is of very attractive appearance.

The veranda extends across the entire front, affording protection from the heat of the sun in the summer and shelter from the storms in winter. It belongs to the class known as a "1-chimney house." The staircase hall is of good size and

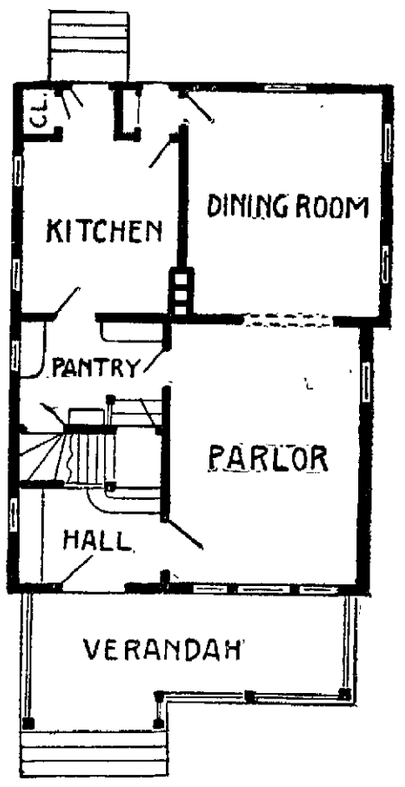


PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

may be used as a reception room if desired; the staircase itself is of pretty design, with yellow pine treads and risers, and ash newels, rails and balusters.

Two steps above the floor of the main rooms is a broad landing, from which you may descend to the kitchen pantry, thus affording a good substitute for a back stairway and a direct communication with the kitchen and front door without passing through the principal rooms, a most desirable arrangement for any dwelling and not usual or common in low cost houses. From the pantry is the door to the cellar stairs, which are placed directly under the main stairs. There is also a door opening into the parlor for convenience in case of reception or when entertaining guests.

The parlor and dining room are separated by an archway, which is intended to be hung with handsome portieres. The route from the kitchen to the dining room is through the china closet, which is fitted up with shelves for crockery and



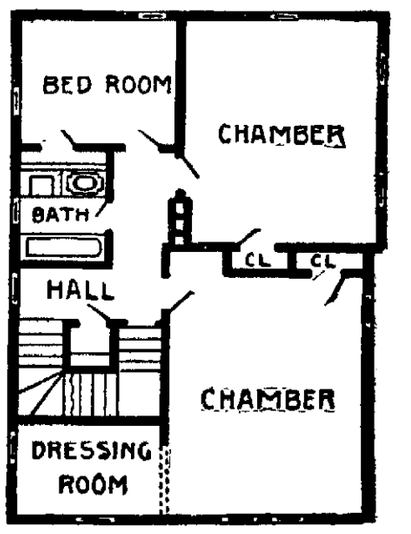
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

glassware in the usual way and pleasantly lighted by a small window. The advantages of having a china closet in such a location are that it is equally convenient to the kitchen and dining room. The kitchen is sufficiently large to afford space for a range, hot water boiler, sink and two laundry tubs.

In the second story is a large front chamber, with a dressing room and closet; one large chamber and one small bedroom in the rear, with a bathroom, hall and closets complete. The bathroom is located directly above the kitchen, so that the lengths of the supply and waste pipes to the different fixtures are as short as it is possible to make them.

The building is 1½ stories in height, the first story being 9 feet in the clear, while the second story is but 8 and takes in a part of the slope of the rafters near the ceiling. However, this is not a serious objection, as the rooms are well lighted and otherwise well arranged and finished.

There is a cellar under the entire house 6½ feet deep. The cellar walls are of stone, laid in cement mortar. Above the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

foundations the building is of frame—walls sheathed and clapboarded in the first story and shingled in second story. Gables and roofs shingled. Outside finish of white pine painted in two coats. Inside finish, except stairs, of cypress filled and varnished in two coats. Chimney of soft brick inside, topped out above roof with hard brick. All doors of cypress. Walls and ceilings hard finished on one coat of brown mortar. Bronze hardware for first story; copper bronzed iron in second story. The building may be heated by stoves or a furnace. The building can be erected, without a furnace, for about $2,000.

Shape of Rooms.

Architects say that the length and breadth of a room should be as three to two or four to three to make the house "cut up" well and bring the doors and windows in the right places.—Exchange.

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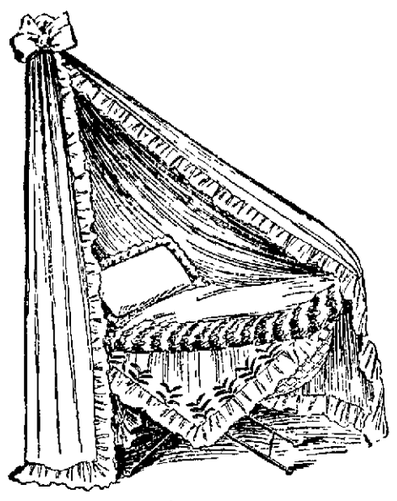
BABY'S BELONGINGS.

DAINTY AND USEFUL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NURSERY.

Willow Hampers For Fine Dresses, Bibs, Etc.—Baby's Comfortable Bassinet—A Pretty Carriage Strap, Pillow Cover and Basket.

Willow hampers fitted up inside with pockets and wadded sachets are used now almost altogether for the handsome dresses, lace bibs, christening robe and all the finest belongings of a baby's wardrobe. The hamper may be left in its natural shade, but is usually painted with cream white enamel paint both inside and out, with touches of gilt about the edges. It is usually lined with a shade of blue or pink in-



BABY'S BASSINET.

dia silk. The bottom is covered with a large wadded sachet of the silk, which is made to fit it exactly.

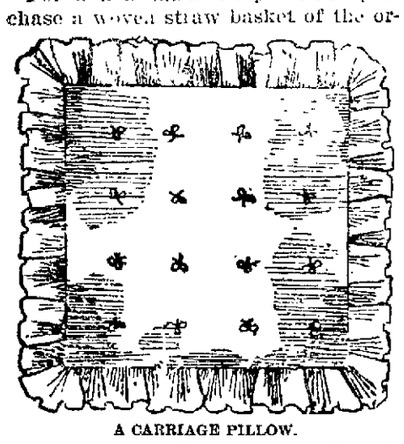
There are several small pockets around the sides of the hamper used for holding gold pins, necklaces and safety pins. Another wadded sachet of the silk is fitted and tacked to the inside of the cover and is also provided with pockets. These will be found useful for lace bibs, caps, silk socks, embroidered sacks and other dainty belongings.

Willow bassinets are frequently used by mothers until the child is 4 or 5 months old, when it is put into the regular crib. These bassinets are smaller, can be trimmed very fancifully and are quite an ornament to the baby's belongings. Usually they are set on a standard with an upright from which to hang the lace net drapery that serves for ornament and protection from draft or flies. Sometimes the basket only is used, and as this is light it can be easily moved about from one room to another and placed on a bed or chairs, as desired.

A dainty little strap for the carriage is made of two shades of satin ribbon each 2½ inches wide and long enough to stretch across the carriage. These are to have an intertwining of two thicknesses of sheet wadding sprinkled with sachet powder and must then be neatly buttonholed stitched together around the edge, one of the ribbons having been previously embroidered with the baby's name. The strap is then finished at either end with two full rosettes, and two narrow ribbons firmly attached serve to tie it to the carriage.

A pretty slip for a baby's carriage pillow is made from two sheer linen handkerchiefs of good size. They should be hemstitched and one of them embroidered in some fanciful way with sprigs or vines above the hem. In the center of this the baby's name can be worked. Sew the second handkerchief to this on three sides by overseaming finely and edge the four sides with a hemstitched ruffle of linen lawn. Fasten the pillow slip over the pillow by tying it together on the open side with white baby ribbon.

For a lemonade baby basket purchase a woven straw basket of the or-



A CARRIAGE PILLOW.

dinary size needed. Line with pale pink or blue silkolene at 12 cents per yard, making at least four pockets, with one pincushion. The lining and pockets may be made as fancifully as one desires of china silk, satin or liberty silk embroidered and lace trimmed, but inexpensive silkolene makes a very serviceable and pretty lining, and if the pincushion and pockets are trimmed with a little frill of the same it gives a very dainty finish, says The Household, in which the foregoing items of baby's belongings are illustrated and described.

Khaki Suits For Children.

Khaki looks best on children, and their little suits of khaki color are very becoming to them, especially when relieved by red and blue. Khaki colored embroidery washes and wears well and is worked in cotton on nankeen, the cotton being specially made of khaki color. This is well suited for trimming children's clothing.

Cucumber Sandwiches.

Select cucumbers that are small and thin, that there may be no large seeds. Peel and slice as thinly as possible into ice water and let them stand ten minutes. Drain very dry and place them between thin slices of bread which have been spread with mayonnaise dressing.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

The sensible hired man will not buy the loudest red necktie he can find.

All fruits intended for making jelly should be packed before they are fully ripe.

More women make a fizzle of cooking eggs than any other one thing they try to prepare for food.

A horse enjoys a bath in the dog days just as much as a man, and it does him just as much good.

If your neighbor has raised a fine crop or an extra good pig or colt, tell him of it. It will tickle him and won't cost you a cent.

The man who develops a new and useful plant or fruit is as much of a benefactor to his race as he who invents some new and valuable labor saving machine.

There is no merit in walking all day when you can just as well ride, and the sensible farmer will apply this truth to the plowing, the dragging and the cultivation of the corn.

Fortunes await the men who can invent a method of ridding the world of the plague of house flies and devise a way of making tender and eatable the steak from the old farrow cow.

The breeding of range cattle has been so improved that 100 head range bred and range fed and finished off on corn weighed almost 1,600 pounds and brought $5.75 per hundredweight.

If sparrows were only as handsome as scarlet tanagers, how quickly they would be exterminated! There should be a grain of comfort in this for homely, plodding, commonplace people.

We notice that the squirrel tail grass will not germinate at all until about the first week in June, which seems strange when the conditions seem entirely favorable for it to grow during May.

Once in a great while a farmer can hire a tramp laborer and make a good thing of it, but it is not often. Men who are willing to work do not have to tramp the country over to find employment.

It is noteworthy that one very seldom sees an aged Norman or Percheron horse in this country. It seems that these heavy draft breeds are short lived as compared with other types of horses.

Germany having shut out American sausage on the ground that it may contain hurtful microbes, it is plainly the duty of our agricultural department to find and locate some breed of harmful bacilli on German made toys.

The colored brother rooting over a cotton field with a shovel plow drawn by an old mule fitted with a rope harness represents one type of working the land, the western farmer driving four horses attached to a modern gang plow another.

The average sized family will not find it economical in the long run to buy groceries in large quantities at a time, even if they can be thus bought somewhat cheaper. Teas and coffees lose their flavor, and dried fruits become buggy and wormy.

Axtell, the $105,000 trotting sire, which made his owner, Williams, rich and famous, proves himself to be the champion speed sire of the year 1899. He has 50 colts with records from 2:08 to 2:30. He is now 13 years old and is kept in the stud at Terre Haute, Ind.

There are many so called good cows that are good milk givers for a period of three or four months and then want to take a lay off for eight months. Such cows are not profitable animals to keep in a dairy. Persistency in milk giving is a quality which should be developed more than it is.

New Zealand has a system of compulsory arbitration to settle disputes between capital and labor. When differences arise, work must not be suspended by the laborer, and the grievance is submitted to the board of arbitration, whose decision is final. Some such method should be adopted in this country.

Coal such as sells for $2.50 per ton in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa brings $12 per ton in Lower California. The late discoveries of immense quantities of fuel oil in that territory will greatly relieve this fuel problem, as the cheap oil is superseding all other kinds of fuel for locomotives, steamships, factories and domestic use.

We note the recent sale of a carload of long yearling steers whose average weight was 1,113 pounds and which brought $5.40 per hundredweight. It is needless to say that these were not scrub cattle. It is one of those not unusual cases where good breeding and careful feeding made a 16-month-old steer worth $60. This kind of stock raising pays.

By what curious instinct is a house cat enabled to distinguish between a young robin just learning to fly, which is the cat's meat every time she can get an eye on the robin, and a young chicken, which she will never touch? While once in awhile a house cat will get into the habit of killing chickens, it but rarely happens.

We noticed a swift or chimney swallow lately as it was carrying the material with which to construct its nest and, much to our surprise, found that this bird carried the small twigs out of which its nest is constructed by its feet instead of in its mouth, as do nearly all other birds. We have never seen this fact noted by ornithologists.

The hot winds which sweep over the cultivated areas of the northwest and do so much damage to growing crops are born on the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. It is not so much the temperature of these winds which does the mischief as their extreme aridity. They are almost moistureless, and when they strike the growing vegetation of the northwest wither it as would the blast from a furnace.

A very choice and well balanced silage crop is being raised in some parts of the south in the shape of corn and peas. The corn is planted in rows with a drill about four feet apart, and after it is well up the peas are sown in rows between the rows of corn. The crop is given two or three plowings and is then harvested with a binder and cut up for silo. There is an idea here worth noting by western dairymen.

The cow normally will give just enough milk to raise her calf. Whatever more in the way of milk production is obtained from her is the result of man's care and skill in developing the lacteal habit. The natural tendency is for the cow to revert back to this normal condition, and so it comes that only by the exercise of constant care in the management of the cow can the desired milk production be maintained.

In the sugar districts of the south thousand of tons of low grade molasses have gone to waste each year, and now it has been discovered that a ration of ten pounds of the stuff is a most palatable and nutritious one for the cow or horse, the English people getting on to this fact first. Now instead of shipping the stuff to England as a stock food the refineries are supplying it to southern stockmen as a substitute for northern grown corn.

Wherever the horse can be made to take the place of a man on the farm it will pay to do it. Thus if one man driving four horses can do the work heretofore done by two men and two teams a clear gain has been made. The latest improvement in this line is the man driving four horses on a gang plow with another horse hitched to a section of drag following him, the horse being tied to the plow. When the field was plowed, it was also dragged.

While all animals so far as possible should be controlled and handled by the general law of kindness, it is still true that such method will not always work. A lion was never tamed save with a blacksnake whip. It is never safe to pet a bull, and most stallions are only kept well behaved through fear of the whip. Most well broken horses and dogs know what the whip means. In his control of the brute creation man must assert his authority by kindness if he can, but by force if he must.

It does not pay to fuss very much with the 2-year-old strawberry bed. It is full of weeds, grass and old plants. But if you are so situated that it must be utilized for another season go at it this way: When the berries are all picked, mow the bed off close with a sharp scythe. Then spade up and fertilize strips two feet in width down through the bed, leaving a strip of the old plants one foot wide to furnish runners with which to set the newly prepared portion of the bed. If the plants are furnished sufficient moisture, a fairly good job can be thus made of renovating the bed.

STICK TO THE COW.

The increased value of the beef animal is tempting hundreds of farmers to get rid of their dairies. This is a mistake. There is no animal which can take the place of the cow on the farm. Be it big or little, a poor or a fertile one, level or hilly, located east or west, owned or rented, it is always and ever true that the cow is the one sure cornerstone of any and every type of successful agriculture in this country. Cows mean calves and pigs, cream checks, an ever improving fertility of soil, good living in the farm home. Working with her copartner, the Poland-China hog, she raises the interest money, pays off the farm mortgage, educates the boys and girls, puts a piano in the home and sends the old folks off on a trip in the fall. Four things blended harmoniously constitute the essential elements of American agricultural prosperity, the cow, the hen, the hog and the ear of corn.

CATARRH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.

Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, it is serious and far-reaching in its results.

The foul secretions entering the circulation poison the entire system. The stomach, kidneys—in fact all the organs—feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption.

It frequently happens that the senses of hearing and smell are in part or entirely lost, the soft bones of the nose eaten into and destroyed, causing intense suffering and greatly disfiguring the face. While sprays, washes and salves may give temporary relief, no permanent benefit can be expected from such treatment.

CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE,

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease.

S. S. S cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations.

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarrh, which became so deep-seated that I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the seat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than seven years have had no sign of the disease."

S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonical and purifying properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this.

SSS

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

RAPIDS OF THE DNIEPER.

Englishmen Will Try to Make the River Navigable.

In its volume of water the Dnieper river of Russia is the third largest in Europe. About 12,000,000 souls inhabit its basin and in its navigation it is one of the marvels of the world. Its value, however, as a highway of commerce is diminished by the rapids that at several points transform its placid surface into boiling cataracts. These rapids are all in the lower third of the river.

Along one stretch the Dnieper falls over 65 feet in ten miles. Below this place are a series of granite rocks forming a barrier across the stream. In summer the water is scarcely more than five feet deep above them and the entire descent in a distance of 46 miles is 157 feet. There are no actual falls in this stretch and many stout, small boats run the rapids, but none of them can return up the river and all the boat carrying cargoes down to the Black sea are broken up either at Kherson or elsewhere and sold for building purposes. Several attempts have been made to canalize the obstructed part of the river, but none has yet succeeded.

An English company has received a concession from the Russian government to undertake the colossal enterprise of rendering the river navigable, says the New York Sun. The government has given to the company the right to use the water power for 80 years with a guarantee of 3 per cent interest on the capital invested. The company proposes to build enormous dams at various points, and thus secure such depth of water as will cause the rapids to disappear. It is expected that the water impounded behind the dams will supply water power which will be utilized for industrial purposes.

The enterprise is a very large one, but the Englishmen are confident that they can carry it through with success. If through their efforts the whole course of the great river becomes available for traffic, the result will be important for the commercial development of southwestern Russia.

ECCENTRIC PILOT'S GRAVE.

Remains Reposed For Years Within Sound of His Steamboat's Whistle.

The filing of a final report in the division of the estate of the late Captain Frank McHarry recalls the many incidents of an interesting nature in connection with this remarkable old river man. Captain McHarry's remains were recently taken up from what is doubtless the most peculiar sepulcher in Indiana and reinterred at Cave Hill cemetery, in New Albany, Ind.

Although Captain McHarry died 40 years ago, the body has since that time, in accordance with his request, reposed in a cave on one of his farms, overlooking the Ohio river, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The deceased was on the river in the palmy days of steamboating. To him there was no sweeter music than the whistle of his steamer. He spent his time on shore on his farm, several miles below New Albany, on the Indiana side.

It was a peculiar whim of the veteran pilot that after he was dead he would still be able to hear the whistle of his steamer as it passed down the river. To make sure he stipulated that he should be buried in the cave on his farm, located on a promontory, overlooking the river for miles. A handsome shaft was erected to mark the spot, and this could be plainly seen for miles and was known to all river men. The sepulcher was arranged according to his directions. For a long time it was the custom for the steamers to salute the old commander, and the sepulcher was rarely ever sighted without the old man's name being mentioned. Though the remains are now gone, there are many steamers which yet whistle a salute to the memory of the old captain each time they pass.

A Bit of the Colonial.

Ezekiel loved Mercy madly, but it was necessary, since they were colonial, to be very quaint about it.

"Wilt thou come and bake my bread?" asked Ezekiel accordingly.

"No," replied Mercy, with candor, "for I shall not need thy dough!"

From this we gather that Mercy was somewhat rich in her own right.—Detroit Journal.

Takes on the Color.

Hogan—There is wan thing about a black eye that is dacint.

Grogan—And fwat is that?

Hogan—It turns green befoor it goes.—Indianapolis Press.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change of Time of Trains Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 27, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows: For the East: 2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 10.32 p. m. For the West: 4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p. m. Mail East, 12.29 p. m.; mail West, 11:15 a. m. All trains daily except the train East at 7:50 p. m. and West at 8:25 a. m. For particular information on the subject apply at the ticket office. J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS

Excursion Rates to Cincinnati, via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the meeting of the B. Y. P. U., tickets to Cincinnati will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at single fare for round trip, July 10, 11, 12 and 13, good returning until July 17, inclusive, with privilege of extension to August 10. For details see local passenger and ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

THE PLACE TO GO.

The Seashore is the Ideal Spot for Outings and Vacation Trips.

It will cost only $13.50 for round trip from Massillon to either of the ten famous resorts: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Tickets will be sold Thursday, August 9, via Pennsylvania Lines, the all-rail route to the sea. For particulars apply to J. A. Scoemaker ticket agent, Massillon.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, she drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

Caught in the Act.

A beautifully printed illustrated pamphlet has been issued by the Queen & Crescent Route that is full of interesting data as to the historic old seaside city of Charleston, S. C. The National Educational Association meets there in July and every teacher in the land will be interested and profited by a perusal of the pamphlet. It will be sent to you free. A beautiful frontispiece entitled "Caught in the Act," adds to the novel makeup of the pamphlet. Send your name to W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati. If you are a teacher the pamphlet comes to you free.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	10 30 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	‡2	‡Sun	‡4	x6	‡8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire			6 45	12 20	4 30
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 25	3 13	7 24
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 24	7 24	10 06	3 43	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 58	
Sterling	8 03	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	‡14	‡16	‡10
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 52
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	‡3	‡5	‡Sun	‡17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 38	1 49	5 25		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 08
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 28
Justuss	10 0	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	‡11	‡13	‡15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 43	4 38
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RY.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	*1 40	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 20	2 43	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ..... ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	503
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 57	*5 45
Mt Vernon	12 38	6 17	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*1 55	*7 45	*2 00	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 35	*6 65	*11 45	*5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 15	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 35	*8 40
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 45	10 30	3 22	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 22	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*4 55
AKRON ..... ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	5 15
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 16	5 15
Hudson	6 35	*12 05	4 45	*5 40
CLEVELAND ... ar	*7 30	.	*5 40	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20, a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"E. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 31	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 15
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 2 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby Ticket Agt 40 E. Main St.

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900.
Equipment most complete.
Students received without previous dental training.
Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE,
Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania,
711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES OINTMENT

HOUSEHOLD CURES CATARRH ASTHMA HAY FEVER
" " MUMPS, CROUP, CAKED BREAST.
" " FIRE & SUN BURN, CHAFING.
" " BUNIONS & TIRED FEET.
" " CHAPPED FACE, LIPS & HANDS
" " SAFE REMEDY FOR PILES
ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25¢
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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, No 203

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

Exports of provisions from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the figures being prepared, will exceed those of any previous year. The total will be fully $180,000,000, thus averaging $500.000 a day, and surpassing the phenomenal record achieved by the record-breaking year 1899.

News comes from Paris that the gold medal of superiority has been awarded to the American silk exhibit. Seventeen manufacturers contributed their products to the exhibit which has won this notable triumph over the silks of the old world. The silk industry in the United States is scarcely forty years old, but under the protective policy of the country it has been built up and developed until it is able to capture the first prize in competition with the silks of countries which have manufactured them for centuries.

The desire for harmony appears to be general among the powers. Everything of importance that transpires concerning the Chinese situation is communicated to every nation concerned. Whenever the United States government hears news of importance it transmits it to its ambassadors and ministers in Europe and Japan for the information of those governments. Representatives of the powers call at the state department nearly every day with news or suggestions from their governments. The Russian government, despite the suspicion that it is not in thorough sympathy with the other nations in this Chinese affair, is just as frank as any other power in its communications to the United States.

According to the Washington dispatches, the political aspect of the Chinese situation has not changed so far as the United States is concerned. Until official information to the contrary is at hand, the government will regard the conditions existing at Pekin and elsewhere in North China as due to a revolt which the imperial authorities would suppress if they had the ability. The report that Prince Ching, with a large force of loyal troops, has reached Pekin, is in a measure comforting, although the Washington officials seem to be by no means satisfied that the report is true. The statement in official communications that the attacks of the Chinese troops and the Boxers on the British legation have lessened are likewise comforting, and altogether a hopeful feeling as to the safety of the foreigners in the capital appears to be justified.

In the New York Herald's demand, "What business have McKinley and the Republican party to be in China?" is apparent the stand taken by all rabid anti-imperialists and Democrats in the present campaign—"Everything done by the Republicans under the leadership of William McKinley is wrong." In the face of the horrible uncertainties concerning the fate of our fellow citizens in China, it is almost impossible to conceive such coldb-looded partisanship. Think of the men, women and children shut into the besieged Pekin legations, not knowing how soon the awful doom which threatens them may fall, assuring each other with blanched faces that American soldiers will yet save them, and then consider the reasoning of the fanatic Herald to the effect that United States troops shall not be sent to the rescue because there can be found no warrant in the constitution for such action. This is anti-imperialism with a vengeance—the real sort which is willing to see American citizenship unprotected and the American flag dishonored.

The method by which literature is being sown in the farming communities of Ohio is shown in an article which appeared in the Sunday papers regarding the traveling library experiment of the state library association and what it is accomplishing. The work is really a good and important one. Whenever twenty persons join in a request for a library and select one of their number to be librarian they get it. It does not take very many Ohio country families to muster twenty individuals, and so the libraries are easy to get. A letter to the library commission at Columbus fetches the books. Twenty-five or fifty volumes are packed into a box made especially for the purpose and shipped by express to the librarian selected by the group of readers. The readers have to pay expressage to and fro on the books but this is the only expense and, when it is divided among the individuals who read the books, it is next to nothing per volume. When the books have been read they are shipped back to the state library and another box of books asked for. Already about 20,000 volumes are traveling over the state under this system.

In his financial letter for the present week Matthew Marshall has a few conclusive words concerning the device for increasing the supply of money in this country by admitting silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, although an ounce of gold is worth as metal more than thirty-two times as much as an ounce of silver. "It is humiliating to think that it still finds advocates among us," he says, "and that, after more than twenty years of discussion, more discussion will be needed to prevent its adoption. Apart from all theory, we have before our eyes the practical demonstration by the experience of France, Austria, and especially India, that silver coined in unlimited quantities at a nominal value exceeding its real value infallibly sinks to the real value of the metal and drives gold out of use as currency. Mark Twain tells us that he once saw the experiment tried of running two locomotives past one another on the same track, and was convinced by the result that the thing cannot be done. Have the American people also got to try the experiment of coining silver in unlimited quantities at the ratio of 16 to 1, in order to be convinced that the result will be disastrous?"

Dr. Edward Wilde, the new minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States, who for many years and until recently represented his country at Pekin, believes in heroic medicine for China, and that unless the uprising is checked with a violent hand it will continue to grow until the control of Chinese fanaticism will be one of the gravest propositions of Christendom. In a recent interview Dr. Wilde advised the powers of Europe to use artillery to batter down the great city wall which surrounds Pekin, this being regarded by him as one of the most effective ways of bringing the fanatic hordes of Chinese to a realization of the power of the Christian world. "The wall," he says, "is more to the Chinese than simple masonry. It is a symbol. The Chinese believe that within this wall they are invincible. They have considered the wall impregnable, and they think it still is. The wall is sacred, and within is hallowed ground, upon which it is dangerous for foreigners to walk. It is difficult to explain in English and to Caucasians the significance of the wall to the Chinese, but to shell it and to blow sections of it into dust would be a rude awakening to the Chinese masses of the power of the Christian world."

The increase of American exports is something of a disturbing element in the calculations of the anti-tariff prophets. The present tariff was deplored as being the handicap to any real extension of our foreign commerce. Curiously enough, the course of trade development has paid no attention to these solemn warnings. According to the American Economist our exports are greater now than ever before, indeed our exports to Germany are increasing at such a rate as to cause quite a little disturbance in the genial sentiment of our Teutonic brethren. Germany used to import more into the United States than we sent to Germany, but this has been radically changed and the balance is the other way. During the calendar year of 1898 the value of the German exports to the United States was $77,700,000; during the same year our exports to Germany were $163.800,000, a difference in our favor of $86,100,000. The curious aspect of it all is that our free trade doctrinaries are now beginning to lecture Germany on the merits of free trade, assuring the Germans that our expansion is not due to our protection and that protection cannot help Germany. These people do well to seek a foreign market for their intellectual wares. Experience is too much for them in the United States.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

St. John's Church Ready for the New Schoolhouse.

The council of St. John's Evangelical church Monday evening appointed Peter Koontz, Jacob Pinkle, F. Hess, J. P. Geis and Philip Diefenbacher a building committee, and instructed them to meet Architect Hammond and agree on the plan for the new schoolhouse. Mr. Hammond has been notified that the proposed structure is not to cost more than $10,000. The building is to be 135 feet long, and is to have its main opening on Mill street. It will be south of the church.

Paris Fair.

The American exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy and consummate performance may be read by all, of every age. The United States Government Building is about completed, and no effort has been spared to make it worthy to represent our nation. It was by the same American perseverance, industry and unfaltering energy, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the famous dyspepsia cure, was first produced. Since that time, it has never failed to perform its duty—the cure of constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, liver and kidney troubles. It is an excellent tonic for the general health. All druggists sell it. There is nothing to equal it.

NOT QUITE 12,000.

That is the Population of Massillon.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

The Third Ward Leads the Others by About 500—Citizens Have a Guessing Contest, and City Clerk Seaman's Estimate is the Most Accurate—One Guess of 18,000.

There is much speculation as to the population of Massillon. Guessing citizens place the figures anywhere from 12,500 to 18,000. THE INDEPENDENT is able to state authoritatively today that the population will not exceed 11,950. This result is arrived at after much investigation, and is based upon facts. Of course, this is for the city only and does not include the employes of the state hospital or the residents of Columbian Heights, all of whom are rightly considered Massillonians. There have also been many additions to the force of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company since the census was taken. The third ward, with about 3,750, has the largest ward population. The first ward has about 3,250 people; the second, 3,150; the fourth, 1,800. Following are the guesses of a number of citizens in regard to the population:

City Clerk Seaman, 12,500; Attorney Eggert, 13,250; Squire Franz, 15,000; E. J. Creedon, 13,500; D. P. Merwin, less than 13,000; Policeman Brownsberger, 13,500; Policeman Ertle, 14,000; Philip Sonnhalter, 13,800; Aaron Rubright, 14,000; Postmaster Koons, 13,000; W. R. Harrison, 13,500; ex-City Clerk Haring, 13,500; ex-Councilman Kramer, 15,000; William Hodnot, 14,000; L. P. Schimke, 14,000; J. A. Shoemaker, 14,999; Warren C. Jacobs, 14,500; Harry F. Rider, 15,900; City Solicitor Young, 13,910; Policeman McGuire, 13,975; A. Dangeleisen, 14,998; Arvine Wales, 14,087; William Smith, 14,025; Joseph Brunny, 15,000; Benjamin Lantzer, 14,500; James Wagoner, 13,813; ex-Mayor Schott, 13,560, Henry Schnierle, 15,580; Joseph Graybill, 14,499; John Lantzer, 14,800; John Moylan, 16,101; John Griffin, 13,019; John McGlinchey, 14,157; Adam Blank, 14,351. H. T. Hall, 12,680; Frank Limpach, 13,401; John Ellis, 13,012, W. R. Hansen, 14,280; Jacob Brunny, 13,500; E. P. Edgar, 13,349; Alvin Hill, 12,575; G. F. Breckel, 14,450; Mail Carrier Doxsee, 14,000; Henry. Weible, 14,000; Marshal Kitchen, 15,000; C. E. Oberlin, 14,000; A. W. Inman, 14,500; Z. T. Baltzly, 15,000; F. A. Vogt, 14,000; A. Crone, 15,000 or 16,000; E. Gleitsman, 14,000; Joseph Grapewine, 14,000; N. H. Willaman, 13,000.

Policeman Wissmar, 18,000; Fireman Baatz, 14,000; Mayor Wise, 13,000; S. D. Adams, 17,000; Township Clerk Busby, 15,500; Sanitary Policeman Elsass, 14,000; Justice Sibila, 14,995.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

Township Board of Education Makes a Change in Text Books.

All members except Messrs Fasnacht, Smith and Stern were present at the special meeting of the Perry township board of education, in Massillon, Monday afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Leeper, J. E. McFarren was engaged to teach the school in district No. 2, the compensation to be $2.15 a day, for a term of eight months. W. P. Walters was hired for six months for district No. 6 at $2.15 a day.

It was agreed, on Mr. Leeper's motion, that Mr. Schwier should be authorized to engaged John M. McLaughlin to teach for six months the school district No. 7, provided Mr. McLaughlin could produce a certificate dated July 7, 1900.

Mr. Allen moved that the board adopt the following text-books for five years, the exchange price to be paid out of the contingent fund: Natural Series Geography, McMaster's United States History, Baldwin's readers, combined edition and primer, all published by the American Book Company. A representative of the concern met with the board. The clerk was instructed to receive all old books for exchange and keep a correct account of the same and to order new books to replace old ones as soon as the latter are in for the above mentioned branches.

STILL NO SETTLEMENT.

Brewery Workers and F. A. Vogt Fail to Agree.

Julius Zorn, of Cincinnati, secretary of the United Brewery Workers, arrived in the city last night for the purpose of investigating the trouble which has arisen between the Massillon branch of his association and F. A. Vogt, of the Finlay Brewing Company. Gustave Pahlau, president of the local union, went with Mr. Zorn to the office of Mr. Vogt, on Monday evening. It proved a very warm meeting, resulting in Mr. Vogt's calling for Policeman Brownsberger to have Mr. Pahlau ejected from the building. Mr. Zorn left the city this afternoon. He will not attempt to settle the matter himself, but, taking the statements of both sides, will carry the question before the national executive committee for a decision. The trouble arose through Mr. Vogt's refusal to discharge one of his employes, who was not a member of the union because the latter would not accept him. The union's ground for refusing to admit this man was that one of their regular members was out of work and should have the preference.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

THE WHEELING EXCURSION.

Preparations for Entertainment of Massillonians.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Wheeling Fair Association, of Wheeling, for the entertainment of the Massillonians who accompany the excursion given under the auspices of Russell & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association to Wheeling on Sunday, July 15. In addition to the fine programme of music which has been arranged by the director of the Military band, of this city, the Francelli and Lewis operatic company has been engaged for the occasion. The park is a beautiful place and an ideal spot in which to pass a restful day. The proceeds of the excursion will go as benefit to the benefit association. The trains will leave the Massillon station at 7:30 a. m. and Wheeling at 7:30 p. m.

HAS SEEN THE FAIR.

And A. Clauss Says It is Big and Fine.

UNITED STATES DISPLAY.

Mr. Clauss Blushed for His Country When the Foreigners Talked Railways, for all He Could See in that Line was an Air-brake—Mr. Enginger Called Home Suddenly.

Andrew Clauss, of 138 Richville avenue, who has just returned from the Paris exposition, says that the fair is well worth seeing. It is his opinion that a Massillonian intending to spend three weeks in Paris ought not to leave the city with less than $300. This amount, he thinks, will show him a good time and first-class passage. By taking things second class, Mr. Clauss says, a small sum may be saved, though the price difference between the two is so slight that there is little advantage in taking any but the best. "It does not cost so much to live in Paris," said Mr. Clauss yesterday. "We took dinner and supper in whatever part of the city we happened to be at the time, and we paid from 1½ to 5 francs, or from 30 cents to $1 a meal. Other accommodations could be had accordingly.

"The most it ever cost us to enter the exposition grounds was twelve cents, though the regular price was twenty. The bondholders to whom hundreds of thousands of tickets were given previous to the opening of the grounds are selling these tickets, and to make them go faster they cut them down to almost any price to get people to buy from them in preference to the regular exposition people. As soon as all these tickets on the outside are sold, the regular price will again be general.

"What interested me most at the fair was the buildings. The exhibit of the United States is not as great as I expected to see. For instance, in the railway line, the only thing there was something in the way of an air brake. Russia was there with all kinds of big engines and cars and bridges, and I think we could have given her cards and spades in any of them. I have always thought that we were the first nation in the world in point of railways, and I felt disappointed that we made no attempt to have a showing there. Everyone I have met who has seen both says that the Chicago fair was far superior to the Paris exposition. I was not at Chicago, but I tell you it had to be somewhat of an institution to go ahead of the Paris show.

Mr. Clauss met E. J. Pietzcker, of Chicago, a brother of W. A. Pietzcker, of this city, and a former resident of Massilon, at the fair, where Mr. Pietzcker is in charge of a wire and steel exhibit for the Chicago firm with which he is connected. Mr. Clauss says that while he was there Mr. Pietzcker was called to Italy to close a contract for an immense quantity of wire, his product having proved itself to the Italians to be far superior to any other on the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Enginger, of San Francisco, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Clauss to Europe, were called home shortly after their arrival there, Mr. Enginger receiving word that the man whom he had placed in charge of his business had mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Clauss is anxious to learn whether or not Mr. Enginger suffered through the going away of the man. Mr. Enginger formerly lived in Massillon. He is now a wealthy manufacturer.

Mr. Clauss visited his old home near Strasburg, in Alsace-Lorraine, while in Europe. "Things seem to be doing a little better over there now than when I was there," said he, "but there has not been much progress. Wages are probably a little higher. In the village where I used to live there were about 300 houses. I could see but half a dozen that had been erected since I left. And the railways of the land are something awful. It would kill a man to ride for three or four days over there as we have to in this country some times. To my mind, Paris alone is worth going to see, There the buildings all run about eight stories high, differing from our American cities, where buildings twenty-five or thirty stories high, and others four or five, stand side by side. It is a good idea to know the French language when you go to France, and if you do not, the proper thing to do is to engage a guide."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

TROUBLE AT MINES.

Work on the Entries is Responsible.

HASKINS IS CALLED HERE.

The Miners' State President Meets the Employes of the Warwick Coal Company and Lays Down the Law—Miners' Officials and the Pocock Company.

W. H. Haskins, of Murray, president of the Ohio branch of the United Mine Workers of America, met with the miners employed by the Warwick Coal Company, on Tuesday, and advised them that they were at liberty to work under a three-car limit rule at the mine, west of here, if they chose so to do. The district officials had questioned the right of the men to accept such an arrangement, and they were called out a week ago, pending the arrival of Mr. Haskins. After a week's idleness, the miners notified the company that as they had heard nothing from the state president, they were ready to resume work under the three-car rule. This brought Mr. Haskins in a hurry. The company is now driving certain entries into new territory that it is desirous of having completed by fall, when the coal rush will commence.

There is an agreement between employers and miners that no work shall be done on entries unless the entire mine is worked in connection. To avoid a violation of this agreement, the the company, not feeling justified in operating the entire mine with a full force regularly, suggested to the men the three-car limit plan, that is, three cars should be the greatest number loaded in any one room. It was accepted. The miners could either work, two in a room a half day, or they could take turn about, one working one day and the other the next. This was declared by outsiders to be a violation of the January agreement. Mr. Haskin's decision in the matter has been accepted as final, and the mine is again in operation.

At the Pocock Coal Company's Elton mine a similar difficulty exists. Some weeks ago the company shut down the works completely. Since then operations have been resumed, but the force employed is scarcely a third of what it was formerly, though the company claims that it has put to work those who applied for employment. Here, also, entry work is in progress, and the only reason that the mine is operated at all, according to the statement of the company, is because it is important that the entries should be finished before fall. The mine is worked in connection with the entries in order not to violate the agreement of last January. The miners' district officials, however, claim that this is a violation of the agreement and cannot be anything else until the full force is employed, and they will ask for a conference with the company.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Funds for the Month of July for Stark County's Indigent Soldiers.

CANTON, July 10.—County Auditor Reed has sent out the funds to be distributed to indigent soldiers in the various townships of the county, for the month of July, amounting to $940, apportioned as follows: Perry township, $183; Jackson township, $183; Lake township, $9; Plain township, $19: Canton township, $329.50; Pike township, $20; Sandy township, $17; Osnaburg township, $5; Marlboro township, $5; Paris township, $47; Lexington township, $133.50; Washington township, $19; Nimishillen township, $22; Tuscarawas township, $19: Lawrence township, $37; Sugarcreek township, $28; Bethlehem township, $32.

Leo E. Daniels, the boy who was injured by the explosion of a toy cannon nearly two weeks ago, died of lockjaw at the residence of his parents, in South Harrison street, Sunday night.

The members of the Stark county bar and the Stark county officials have decided to hold their annual outing at Meyer's lake in the afternoon and evening of July 17.

COURT NOTES.

Attorneys Werntz and Thayer, on behalf of Ruth J. Grant, have begun suit in common pleas court against Henry W. Hossler, administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, in the estate of William C. Grant, deceased, et al., for $4,646.44, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

In the estate of Reason D. Crumbley, of Massillon, sales of real estate were confirmed, deed ordered, priorities determined and distribution ordered.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Joseph Miller, of Perry township.

The final distributive account has been filed in the estate of George Young, of Massillon.

The final account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Mentzer, of Navarre.

In the guardianship of James Custer, of Bethlehem township, the eleventh partial account has been filed.

Estate of Jacob Mentzer, of Bethlehem township, private sale of real estate has been ordered, sale confirmed and deed ordered.

Frederick W. Frederick has been appointed the administrator in the estate of Albert Kohler, of Sugarcreek township.

A marriage license has been granted to Joseph Rosenski and Catherine Karzekwa, of Crystal Spring.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

CRITICAL PERIODS

In Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Pe-ru-na I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I used Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of womankind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Pe-ru-na to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 10.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 74@75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 49@49½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 49½@50c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; extra No. 3 white, 29½@30c; regular No. 3, 28½@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.25@15.50; No. 2 do, $13.75@14.25; packing hay, $7.00@8.00; clover, $12.00@12.50; loose, from wagon, $16.00@16 25.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22@22½c; creamery, Elgin, 21½@22c; Ohio, 18@18½c; dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 11@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled, nearby, 13@13½c; southern eggs, 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9½@9¾c; three-quarters, 8½@9c; New York state, full cream, new, 10@10¾c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11½@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 60@65c; large, 80@90c per pair; spring chickens, live, 15@18c per pound; dressed, 22c per pound; dressed chickens, 12½@13c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; dressed, 14@15c per pound; ducks, dressed, 14@15c per pound; live, 75c@$1.00 per pair.

PITTSBURG, July 10.

CATTLE—The receipts were light and market steady. We quote: Extra heavy, $5.60@5.80; prime $5.45@5.60; good, $5.15@5.30; tidy, $5.00@5.15; good grass cattle, $4.60@4.90; fair grass cattle, $4.15@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.80; oxen, $2.50@4.00; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.50@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30.00; bologna cows, $10.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts very light; market excited and prices 20c higher. We quote: Heavy Yorkers, pigs and mediums, $5.45@5.60; heavy hogs, $5.65@5.75; roughs, $3.75@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light; market firm. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.40@4.60; good, $4.20@4.40; fair mixed, $3.25@3 80; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $6.50@7.00; common to good, $4.50@6.25; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin, 4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, July 10.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $4.85@5.60.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3.25@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong and higher at $2.60@4.15. Lambs—Market active and higher at $4.50@6.75.

NEW YORK, July 10.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 87½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 85½c in elevator; No. 1 northern Duluth, 89¾c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 91½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 49¾c f. o. b. afloat and 49c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 28½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed western, 28½@29¾c; track white western, 30@34c; track white state, 30@34c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing; feeling steady. Liverpool and London cables quoted unchanged. Cattle firm at 11½@13c; refrigerator beef higher at 9¾@10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Eighteen cars on sale; fair demand; all grades steady; less than a carload held over. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; no choice here; lambs, $5.25@7.30.

HOGS—Eight head on sale; market almost nominal but firm.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	119	119⅝	118⅜	118⅝
American Tobacco	92⅝	93¼	92⅜	93¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	70	70⅝	69¾	70⅛
C. B. & Q.	126¾	126¾	125⅜	126
Federal Steel	33½	34⅛	32⅞	33¾
U. S. Leather (pfd)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
Manhattan	88⅞	89	88¼	89
Missouri Pacific	52□	52¾	51⅛	52⅜
Louisville & Nashville	74	74¾	73⅞	74⅜
Northern Pacific (pfd)	71⅜	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat:				
Aug	81	82	80⅝	81⅝
Sept	82	83	81¼	82⅝
Corn.				
Aug	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
Sept	43¾	44⅜	43½	44⅜
Oats.				
Aug	24	24⅜	24	24¼
Sept	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝
Pork.				
Sept	12 60	12 75	12 50	12:70
Lard				
Sept	6 85	6 95	6 82	6 95

CHICAGO, July 11.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle lower; steers $5.00@$5.65; hogs lower, $5.00@$5.42½.

TOLEDO, July 10.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 83¾.

Just received the finest line of samples ever shown by any house. Come and examine it. It will cost you nothing to see them. G. Grueneberg, over 17 East Main street.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Cora Crone has gone to Chicago for a visit.

Miss Kittie Siffert, of Navarre, is visiting Massillon friends.

Miss Helen Anderson left on Monday for a visit of several weeks at LaGrange, Ind.

Miss Carrie Harrold, of Dalton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Harrold, in Henry street.

Miss Hattie Morgan left on Wednesday morning for a visit with friends at Mt. Hope.

The congregation of the Christian church will picnic at Meyer's lake on Tuesday, July 17.

Miss Minnie Kiihn has returned from Medina, and is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise.

Miss Winnifred Firkins, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guset of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Heckert, at 31 West Main street.

Mrs. Frank Focke and Miss Katherine Focke, of Cleveland, are guests at the Focke residence, in East Oak street.

Miss Bessie Vickery has gone to Ravenna to become the chief operator in the telephone exchange at that place.

Sebastian Huwig, of Weber street, was called to West Brookfield Wednesday morning by the serious illness of a sister.

William Snavely, who has been visiting his parents, west of the city, for the past week, returned to Jewett on Sunday evening.

Mrs. M. Dumble and children and Mrs. Dumble's father, W. W. Wormood, left on Sunday for an extended visit in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. A. A. Buchanan, Miss Florence Buchanan and Miss Estella Buchanan, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brenner, in Third street.

A. L. Tomlinson and J. E. Hunt, the bicyclists who left Massillon early in the summer, are now in Denver, where they intend to spend a month.

The East Greenville Sunday school will picnic at Chippewa lake on July 28, going on a special C., L. & W. train, starting over the Woodland switch.

Henry Gerdy, residing near Youngstown, has been ill for several months with stomach trouble. On Monday he ejected two lizards and is now rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gannon, of Pittsburg, are the guests of the former's father, Peter Gannon, in this city. Mr. Gannon is an engineer on the Pittsburg & Western railway.

Henry Weible broke all records on Monday by hauling 50,000 brick from the Pennsylvania railway station to West Brookfield. There were fifteen wagons and fifteen wagonloads.

P. M. Trueman, and family, who formerly resided in Park street, left this morning for Fremont, their future home, where Mr. Trueman will assume his new duties on the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk electric railway.

Preparations are being made for a dance to be given by members of the Holcomb club and a few of their friends Wednesday night, July 18, at Chippewa Lake. A special train will convey the club to and from the lake.

The C., L. & W. Railway Company will run a special train to Cleveland on July 19, under the auspices of the Methodist churches of Uhrichsville. The train will make stops between Uhrichsville and Massillon. The fare from this city will be $1.25.

Clarence Hemperly, of this city, left on Monday evening for Gypson, Col., where he will join Charles R. Doll, a brother of George W. Doll, of this city, and assist in opening a new coal mine at that place in which Stark county capital is largely interested.

Louis Young left on Sunday for Adrian, Mich., where he will make his home with an aunt. Mr. Young has completely recovered from the injuries which he sustained while climbing over a C., L. & W. train in West Tremont street, about nine months ago.

A special preparatory service for communion which will be held on Sunday morning, will be held in Faith Lutheran chapel on Friday evening. At this service two persons will be confirmed, and one, an adult, will be baptized. On last Sunday morning, four persons were admitted to membership in the congregation.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie is in the market for a number of new bridges which are to be erected soon. It is said that the steel for these bridges will be purchased in a day or so. How many there are and where they are to be placed is not told. This is said to be a part of the programme of the Wheeling by which it hopes to build up its road-bed. —Cleveland Leader.

The choir of St. Mary's church picnicked in a grove between the river and canal north of Crystal Spring, on Sunday, making the trip by boat. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker and the Rev. J. F. Keubler were also present. Both dinner and supper were served in the grove. The numerous games that were played through the day were interspersed with selections by the choir.

According to the climate and crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau for the week ending July 9, haying has been general and the crop larger than was expected, though light. Wheat harvest general, thrashing begun in south, crop very poor, much being cut for hay; oats ripening fast, prospect good; corn growing well in most places, earliest planted tasseling; tobacco, garden and truck crops doing well; potatoes continue favorable, except some blight; apples not falling so badly.

The festival given by the ladies of St. Mary's church on Monday evening was a success, both socially and financially. On account of the cold weather the refreshments were served in the school hall. The German village addition in which hot coffee, wieners, sauerkraut and other delicacies were sold, was one of the features of the festival. The Military band marched to the school house from its hall, and their selections helped to enliven the evening's festivities. The Allegro Mandolin club also played during the evening.

At the regular meeting of the Alliance city council on Monday night a resolution for the erection of an electric light plant for public and private lighting was passed without opposition. The board of water works trustees will have charge of the erection of the plant, which when completed will cost about $40,000, and which is expected to be in full operation in about four months.

Herbert Ackeret and James Grant, both of whom reside in South E. . street, left early on Wednesday morning in their sixteen-foot Canadian canoe for a vacation trip, by water, to Zanesville. The young men will paddle their canoe on the canal to a point some miles south of the city, where they will change to the Tuscarawas river, following the latter to the Muskingum, and rowing for some distance down the latter stream. The evenings will be spent in a small tent carried with them for this purpose. The party also carries a limited amount of supplies.

WAS LIKE A BAD MAN

Yet Runwell Says He had No Evil Designs.

TROUBLE FOR A SPOUTER.

H. Stanley Lewis Made to Give Over $1.50 to Settle for Meals—Pickpocket Relieves a Stranger of $40—A Fighting Man Found Where Death Lurked.

A colored man who gave the name of Frank H. Runwell was flourishing an empty revolver at the Hotel Conrad when arrested Tuesday evening. He seemed to have a soreness against the world in general. He denies that he was about to write his name in bullets on the hotel wall when the officers arrived. Runwell says he always keeps his revolver by him, but that he never attempts to use it. "It's a strong bluff, you see," he told the mayor when arraigned. Runwell will be held pending an investigation.

FALL OF THE MIGHTY.

H. Stanley Lewis, the gentleman of imposing appearance who announced the various parts of the programme for Pawnee Bill's show Tuesday evening, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Marshal Kitchen, who had been notified that Lewis owed $1.50 at a Salem hotel. Lewis paid the amount, and was not detained.

CANDY BUTCHER IN TROUBLE.

Candy Butcher Raymond, one of the outside circus stars, was disposed to make trouble when taken in charge by Policeman Ertle and Constable Henry, of Canton, on a charge of having stolen a pair of shoes from Mr. Henry's Canton store. He called to his friends, and twenty-five or more gathered around the officers in a most threatening manner. The latter, however, got their man to Canton without serious difficulty.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.

But one case of pocket picking was reported to the police. A man who refused to give his name said that $40 had been taken from his pocket as he fought his way to the ticket wagon Tuesday evening.

HAD FOUGHT HIMSELF.

"I'm a fighter," declared Edward Brown, when taken in charge by Policeman Ertle on Tuesday. "I've never been licked." Yet the man carried bruises on his head and discolorations under the eyes. The officer asked him if he had inflicted those signs of defeat upon himself, and the man told him to look up the other fellow if he wanted to see a punished man. Brown was lying on a sidetrack of the C., L. & W. railway, under a freight car, and switching on that track meant his death.

DALEY DOES SOME DRINKING.

W. H. Daley, with a quart bottle half full of whisky for a pillow, was sleeping peacefully when the police took charge of him. The mayor asked him what he intended to do with so much drink. He replied that he had quite a thirst, and that he would have been equal to it all if sleep had not interfered.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 10, 1900:

LADIES.

Fox, Mrs. W.	Koehl, Miss Minnie
King, Mrs. J.	Owen, Mrs. Rose

MEN.

Cotton, A. L.	Shoemaker, Chas.
Kenney, Wm.	Skinner, F. Y.
Knapp, Levi	Smith, Chas.
Mayer, Martin	Stein, Nick

Sunk, J. C. (2)

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TO RESUME WORK.

Porcelain Company's Suspension Temporary.

JOHN BAYLISS'S TRIUMPH.

Elected Sanitary Officer of Navarre, Despite Opposition—Newman Correspondent Says Something About the Ratchford Communicat on—News of Other Towns.

NAVARRE, July 11.—J. H. Leighton, of Akron, and Mr. Meyers, of New York, the attorney for the Porcelain Faced Brick Company, are now looking the plant over and making an invoice of stock. Mr. Meyers hopes to close his engagement here this week, and will return to New York to make a report of his findings and to recommend to the company to start up the plant with a full force of forty-five men, boys and girls, by September 1.

Mrs. "Mike" Adley is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Gilfry, at Fountain, Ind.

The Rev. J. H. Hennis went to Cleveland last Monday morning on church business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lind, of Canton, spent Monday at the home of James McFarland.

Mrs. Mattie Henderson has returned home, after spending the past three weeks with friends at Zanesville and Dresden.

Peter Rouschie has sold his town property to Samuel Shetler for $2,700. Mr. Shetler is to get possession on November 1.

Prof. E. E. Sluss is spending his summer at Mt. Union, attending college. His next school year's engagement is to be at Rock Creek, O. The best wishes of his friends go with him to his new field of labor.

Mrs. Nelson Evans and daughter went to Bowerston this week to spend two weeks with old friends and neighbors. Mrs. Evans moved from Bowerston to Navarre last fall.

The fire department made a good fight on the house of Robert Hug, in Bethlehem, last Saturday. No one was living in the house at the time. It was insured for $800. The damage will reach $600. Caused by a spark from a locomotive on the W. & L. E. railway.

We are to have two weddings in town soon. Both will be conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hennis. The correspondent offers congratulations.

Will some friend of the school board come forth and explain to the public when and how the new school rooms are to be built so we can make use of them this school year? If we need the building, get at it; if not, then close up the matter. If a few fellows howl, that is natural, as this is the year men complain of progress in education, religion, business and expansion.

The Navarre hog has gone to stay. The new board of health had its first meeting last week and re-elected John Bayliss its health officer. H. D. Garver and Josiah Linn were also candidates for the place. Mr. Garver, it is said, was the chosen candidate of the mayor. Mr. Bayliss got four votes.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, July 11.—J. D. Evans came up from Beloit to spend the Fourth with his family.

Mordecai Davis has shaken the Youngstown dust from his feet and will continue to be a citizen of old Molly Stark.

Timothy Basley and grandson, of Youngstown, called on their friends here part of last week.

The Rowland family held their annual Fourth of July picnic at the home of Richard Davis. A big dinner and plenty of sport made the day lively.

Several of our young friends drove to the Smith home at Sunny Side farm and had a glorious Fourth.

Canton's big day attracted quite a number of our people to that city to spend the Fourth, to see the big guns and hear the eagle scream.

Mrs. C. Thomas and Mrs. J. Remley, of Cleveland, circulated among their friends in this vicinity part of last week.

John Sadler would like to speed his horse against anything along this road, within two miles of this place, for a purse to be arranged for hereafter.

Charles Marquette, of Akron, was the guest last week of his brother-in-law, William Rummins.

The many friends of Henry Berrar, who was injured on the electric line at Canton on the Fourth, hope for his speedy recovery.

Cards are out for the marriage of Thomas E. Masters to Miss Sadie E. Griffith on Thursday evening, July 19, at the home of Mrs. S. A. Masters, East End, Massillon.

John Doubledee, jr., while at work in the Michener mine, last Monday, had his left knee dislocated by a piece of rock falling from the roof. He was brought home and Drs. Smith and Culbertson, of Massillon, rendered the necessary aid. The young man is now resting as comfortably as can be expected under the circumstances.

We read M. D. Ratchford's proposition in the INDEPENDENT of the 5th inst., and when we disrobe it of the shaft of sarcasm which was aimed too low to hurt your correspondent, we find very little left. He apparently wants us to subscribe our name to our weekly correspondence for publication. This we deem unnecessary, for we have reason to believe that Mr. Ratchford knows full well who we are and can locate us without consulting an atlas of the world or perusing the Newman directory. Hence we shall endeavor to continue to give the happenings of our village and incidentally express our honest opinion, whether it suits his royal highness or not. We are not seeking a newspaper controversy, but we do believe that an explanation from him would prove in order at this time, for as it is he stands accused of operating against the best interests of the Republican party—the grandest party in conception, the most glorious in its achievements and the most victorious in its results of any party the sun ever shown upon. And when that party is assailed by a man who until recently has spent all of his political life fighting it we reserve the right, as a life-long member of that party, to express an honest conviction in its defense. We have no desire, nor is it our purpose, to do any one an injustice, and that is why we request an explanation, first, on what Mr. William Miller has ever done for the Republican party that merits his appointment as assistant mine inspector for this district? In all fairness we know nothing that he has ever done. Yet we are open to conviction, and if the distinguished gentleman can give a reasonable explanation from a Republican standpoint, we willingly and gladly submit. We await Mr. Ratchford's explanation before proceeding further. We are reliably informed that Massillon has a similar grievance, in a more recent appointment that has been suppressed from the public by request. If Mr. Ratchford could possibly spare the time he might give an innocent public, by way of preface, a biographical sketch of his own republicanism. Such we believe would prove valuable to the many readers of THE INDEPENDENT in drawing their conclusions in the premises.

Our brick works have been running for some time to its fullest capacity and everything is going like clock work.

It is rumored that a new coal mine is to be opened near Grove's patch, south of Massillon, in the near future.

William Smith, of Massillon, who had charge of the public schools in this place for several years, circulated among his former pupils and friends on Monday.

Wm. Powell, who had his leg broken recently, is around on crutches. R.

BENTLEY BRIEFS.

BENTLEY, July 11.—Services will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Douglass, a son.

The hay crop is very light in this locality.

G. R. Snavely is nursing a sprained ankle.

John Girts is on the sick list.

Misses Verdie Oberlin and Leota Levers visited Miss May Snavely on Sunday.

A number of Bentley people expect to attend the festival which is to be held at Stanwood Saturday evening.

Mrs. Marsh, who is occupying part of Samuel Baer's residence, is ready to begin dressmaking.

A number of our people went to Massillon on Tuesday to attend the Pawnee Bill show.

Miss Ida Kandle visited Miss Nellie Snavely on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary A. Rudy is visiting Mr. McDowell's family at Orrville.

Mrs. Geisell is a guest at the John Whitfield home.

The entertainment given last Thursday evening by Jacob Adams, a native of Persia, was well attended, and everyone present spent a pleasant evening.

Joseph Gibel's house was burned to the ground last Thursday afternoon.

AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 11.—Mrs. A. W. Leonard and Miss Gertrude Crookston, of this place, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Leonard, of Massillon, left Sunday for Smith's Mills, N. Y., to be gone a week.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Miss Thursie Hoagland, of Navarre, is the guest of friends in town.

An immense crowd of people had just thronged on the school ground Saturday night, the attraction being a festival under the auspices of the band, when it began to rain. The schoolhouse was soon converted into a place of refuge and the festival went merrily on. The East Greenville band rendered excellent music.

The mines in this vicinity are in operation about half time at present.

The fregenerated Cow team vindicated itself and washed away the record of recent defeat administered by the giant Hemlocks by defeating the Lombardi club, of Massillon, Sunday morning by a score of 10 to 5.

A new steel shovel arrived at the gravel pit Saturday morning. The loading capacity of the shovel is two hundred cars of gravel daily. It is to be used in raising the C., L. & W. main line. The old shovel and crew, in charge of John Doolan, it is said, will soon leave for Holloway, to load several hundred tons of coal for the railroad company.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West show attracted many of our people to Massillon on Tuesday.

NAVARRE ITEMS.

NAVARRE, July 10.—Mrs. John Madder, of Massillon, visited in town a few days last week.

Miss Grace Corl has returned home after spending two months with her sister in Canton.

William Weimer and Thomas Reese, of Beach City, called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss Mary Zinsmaster, of Glenville, is visiting her family south of town.

Miss Dora Miller is visiting her sister in Canton.

Miss Marie Corl and Frank Corl, of Westerville, are visiting in Navarre.

Mr. Shepler with his son, Marion Shepler, of Toledo, visited in town last week.

Mrs. William Swallow and Miss Clara Gross visited in Canton last Friday.

Mrs. Baatz, of Medina, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Henderson.

Edward Shultz, of Akron, is spending his vacation with his family in Canal street.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. CATHERINE WETTER.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Wetter, wife of Henry Wetter, occurred at the Wetter residence, 44 North alley, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Wetter had been suffering from chronic bronchitis for some time, the beginning of her last illness dating back two months. Funeral services will be conducted from the residence at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and from St. John's church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate.

Mrs. Wetter was about 62 years of age and was born in Paris, Stark county. She is survived by a husband and four children. The latter are Mrs. Charles Stephens, Mrs. Ella Miller, Frank Wetter and Clarence Wetter, all of whom reside in this city.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

Wednesday, July 18, via C., T. & V. railway, and the palace steamers of the C. & B. line. Low rate. Tickets good five days. For particulars call on agents or address J. E. Galbraith, Traffic Manager, C. T. & V. R. R., Cleveland, O.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

All Arrangements Made for Reception of Notification Committee.

CANTON, July 11.—Chairman Johnston, of the Republican county central committee, has issued invitations to all the members of the committee to meet in Canton tomorrow and participate in the notification ceremonies. The committee will call on the President in the afternoon, after the notification committee is through. A delegation of three hundred or more is expected from Cleveland, and five or six hundred will come over from Alliance. Local manufacturing establishments will be well represented in the parade, for which arrangements are being made, several of the shops shutting down to permit their employes to participate. The notification committee, which will meet in Cleveland this evening, will leave that city at 9:30 Thursday morning, about one hundred members of the Tippecanoe club, with the Great Western band, acting as escort.

Quite a number of members of the Stark county bar are attending the meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association at Put-in-Bay, the opening session of which was held yesterday. At the meeting of the State Prosecutors' Association, Prosecuting Attorney R. A. Day on Tuesday read a paper on "The Identification of Prisoners."

Postmaster General Smith arrived in the city today, and will be the guest of President McKinley until Friday.

In the adoption of Ruth Flick, of Canton, petition of Henry and Ida Stamm granted and name changed to Marietta Ruth Stamm.

The Princess Plow Company, of Canton, made an assignment in probate court Tuesday afternoon.

Order to sell property at private sale has been returned in the case of Albert L. Klauss vs Andrew Shrock, of Canal Fulton.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 25–4 50
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14–15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20–21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	60–70
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	1 00–1 50
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	1 00
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	14
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, apiece	25–30
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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OUTBREAKS IN CHINA.

Professor Headland's Experience With a Mob In Peking.

HOW HE TREATED A SCOUNDREL.

Continual Insurrections That Sometimes Start From Trivial Causes. Methods Used In Creating a Disturbance—Inefficiency of the Army. Remarkably Able Diplomacy of the Chinese.

"There is probably no country in the world that has, and has always had, so many and large uprisings as the empire of China," said Isaac Taylor Headland, professor of mental and moral philosophy in Peking university, to a representative of the New York Sun. "Naturally a people of peace, they are yet a people of war—no, not of war, but of family squabbles, for their uprisings, except in extreme cases, do not rise to the dignity of war.

"When there is a strong emperor at the head of the government, they are peaceful, but when, as in the present instance, there is a woman on the throne, the whole empire is turned into a quarrelsome harem, with the empress dowager in the character of the domineering mother-in-law, making trouble for the whole world. At such a time rioting even on a large scale may be precipitated by the most trivial causes.

"Let me describe an experience through which my wife and I passed. My wife, who is a physician, was going in a sedan chair to see a sick woman. I followed on a donkey to escort her. Just as we were passing through the east gate of Peking a company of soldiers came out of a side street and started the same way we had to go. My wife was compelled to get out of the chair on account of the muddy streets. The crowd that had gathered to see the soldiers called us foreign devils. I suggested that we cross over and go down a side street. As we did this a hoodlum came out of a corner shop, with nothing on save a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes, determined to raise a row. He followed us and gathered a crowd, who began to throw bricks, stones, dirt and mud, while the original disturber of the peace got close enough to kick my wife several times without my knowledge. Then he kicked me, and I knocked him down and was about to step on him when several friendly Chinese stepped between us and him, themselves receiving many of the blows which were aimed at us. For nearly a half hour we were in the mob, and, while not seriously injured physically, both our nerves and feelings were badly hurt.

"I call attention to the fact that the mob was started by one scoundrel, or, as the Chinese would call him, a fier tu tzu (a man who incumbers the ground—in effect, a loafer), and some of the better class risked their own comfort and safety to protect us. The city authorities issued an edict at once, the scoundrel was arrested, and a wooden collar about two feet square, which he had to wear for a month, was put about his neck.

"When it is designed by any of the hoodlums or the members of a secret society to create a disturbance, about the first thing they do is to placard the city. The announcement is first cut on a board, the operation costing 50 cents perhaps. From this rude engraving they can print from a hundred to a thousand copies. These are given to the members of the society and are sent to different portions of the city to be posted on the walls of the houses or courts, but more especially near the city gates and at the cross streets, for in these localities they will be seen by the largest possible number. The word is then passed from lip to lip, and this the people call yao yen, or, as we say, report gossip. No people in the world perhaps are greater gossipers than the Chinese. They tell everything they know and everything they can think about.

"This is especially the case at Tientsin. The Tien-tsinese, or, as they are sometimes called, 'Tient sinners,' which they most emphatically are, are constantly placarding the city, stating the day they expect to attack the foreigners and massacre them or drive them out. Even the Tient sinners, however, are not so bad as the Mohammedans, as is indicated by the proverb which says, 'Ten oily mouthed Pekingese can't outtalk one lippy Tien-tsinese, nor can ten lippy Tien-tsinese outtalk one thieving Mohammedan.' Tien-tsin, like all the other ports, has suffered from its intercourse with foreigners. With the Tien-tsinese it is much as some hold it to be with the new woman—'she has ceased to be a woman and has not yet become a man'—they have ceased to be purely Chinese and have only become foreignized to the extent of drinking imported wine, beer and whisky, smoking cigars and cigarettes and swearing. A Tien-tsinese who knows not a word of respectable English is often able to swear very fluently.

"It is sometimes said that the uprisings and outbreaks, riots and mobs in China are caused by and are mainly against the missionaries. Such reports are not true. The Chinese make no distinction between those who are and those who are not missionaries. Indeed the present Boxer outlaws, brigands, thieves, kidnapers, robbers or whatever you please to call them—for they are all of these—make no distinction because of the callings pursued by the citizens of any country who wear European clothing. They are all equally foreign devils without difference or distinction.

"China is severely criticised because the Boxers are not put down. But the truth is that China may fairly be justified in not putting down the Boxers on the plea that she can't do it. Any one who has listened to the pop, pop, pop of Chinese guns when the Chinese soldiers are practicing outside the walls of Peking, trying but failing to shoot together in volleys, will agree with this. Not long ago I had the good fortune to witness an inspection of the Peking braves by the mayor of Peking, and it was a spectacle, I can assure you, not soon to be forgotten. It looked like Boston Common without the grass on the Fourth of July, when all the folks are in from the country. The tents for side shows are all stretched, the fat man stands before his tent, the alligator lies winking in his pond, the peanut venders have established their stands on every side, and the little boys have all brought horns, which they insist upon blowing everywhere and at all times, while a great lot of men have put on striped clothing, as though a thousand clowns had escaped from the circus and were now having a good time while out of reach of the ringmaster's lash. The horns are blown, the flags wave, the peanut venders sell peanuts and candy, crowds gather together around an organ grinder—minus the organ—and he cuts capers with his sword, the whole being highly suggestive of a crowd of small Chinese boys I once saw playing soldiers during the Chinese-Japanese war.

"The youngsters had each found a small stick or a large weed, which they used as guns, and had arrayed themselves into a company. Then they made a feint as if to charge with all their force on some imaginary antagonist. They screamed and ran about in quite as military array as real Chinese soldiers or as a crowd of boys playing prisoner's base. This they kept up for some seconds until one of those in the front rank cried out in mock terror: 'The Japanese are coming! The Japanese are coming!' when they all took to their heels like real Chinese soldiers and fled in disorder and dismay. The obvious reason why the Chinese soldiers do not defeat the Boxers is their utter inability to accomplish the task. As they said about the Japanese, 'One or the other must retreat, and, as the Boxers will not, we must!' It is a Chinese proverb that 'no good man will ever become a soldier.' And it is to be feared the proverb is nearly true—in China.

"Ever since Li Hung Chang was appointed the representative of the dragon throne at the coronation of the Russian emperor there has been more or less suspicion of Russia on the part of other powers. It was about that time that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, in an interview with Prince Kung, told him in language as blunt as any Britisher ever spoke and as forcible as any that ever fell from the lips of a son of Erin that unless he and his countrymen altered their methods and mended their ways he should not be surprised if within five years he heard of Prince Kung being a beggar on the streets of Peking. At that time many thought there was a deep laid project beneath that appointment of the great viceroy.

"But with all our making fun of the Chinese because he cannot fight we must not forget his power as a diplomatist. He may be easily overcome with the weapons of modern warfare, but look out for him when you come in contact with him in a diplomatic way. Your European representative froths and fumes, pounds the table and sometimes swears, and the Chinaman patiently waits until he gets over it and is ready to talk business and then suggests that 'we go on with the affairs of state.' Among the ranks of those who wield the tongue and pen the Chinese statesman stands in the forefront, and he never forgets that the pen is an index of a higher state of civilization than the sword.

"The mistake made by the adherents of the young emperor, Kuang Hsu, was in entirely disregarding the army, poor as that body is. If Kuang Hsu had first surrounded himself with a bodyguard that would have protected him from the eunuchs of the palace and the empress dowager, he might have carried out his magnificent reforms to a successful end. And never in the history of China did so magnificent a beginning come to such a lamentable and pitiable end. That a young man raised from infancy in a palace prison, with two old conservative women as his chief advisers and associates, should break away from all the mossback official customs and musty traditions, both of his own ancestry and that of the people he governed, and set himself to study the Christian's Bible, western science in all its branches, including mathematics, chemistry, physics, medicine, history and even the English language, is evidence enough that Kuang Hsu is not a 'weakling,' as some of the papers represent him to be, but a character which, when the true history of China is written, will shine either as the first martyr for liberty and reform or the Constantine, Charlemagne or Cromwell of the orient."

New Testament's Original May Be Found.

The German academy at Beirut, in Syria, according to the London correspondent of the New York World, entertains hopes of finding the original of the New Testament in a mosque at Damascus, where several other extremely rare ancient documents have been unearthed. Emperor William has personally obtained permission of the sultan for a famous German savant to investigate the muniment chests of this mosque.

Fixing the Responsibility.

The Chinese are to blame for all these wars anyway, says the Baltimore American. They invented gunpowder.

HOBOKEN FIRE HORROR.

Vivid Description of Some of the Terrible Scenes.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SAALE.

Captain of Fireboat Van Wyck Has Been Unable to Sleep Since He Helped Fight the Flames—Woman on Fire Before His Crew, but None Could Save Her.

Speaking of the recent great fire at the piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, the captain of the fireboat Van Wyck describes as follows some of the scenes he witnessed:

"I never saw such a sight before, and I hope I never again will see another like it," said Captain Connelly of the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck the other day to a reporter of the New York Press.

It was nearly 24 hours after the fire, but the memory of it, the picture of it, was so strongly impressed upon him that the commander of the fireboat said he had not been able to sleep. "I can't get it out of my mind," said he. "If I live to be 100 years old, I never will forget; neither will any of the men on the boat."

The other morning was spent by the men on the Robert A. Van Wyck in cleaning up. The Van Wyck's crew of fire fighters saved more than 30 persons from the Saale. They were alongside of her all during the fire. The fireboat became a temporary hospital for those rescued, and it was the evidences of the wounded that were cleared away. The deck looked like that of a man-of-war after a battle. There were lint bandages and other evidences of the duty performed by the crew of the Van Wyck. Huge piles of cotton used to cover wounds were about, looking ghastly with their red coloring. As the men cleaned up the boat many of them turned sick from the work with recollections of what they had witnessed. Captain Connelly, Lieutenant McGinness and others have been fighting fires for almost a quarter of a century. The fire on Saturday, June 30, surpassed anything either ever had seen.

"I believe we saw the worst of it," said the captain. "Anyway, I hope I saw the worst of it, because I hope there were no other poor souls who went through the tortures of the imprisoned persons on the Saale. There wasn't a man on this boat that would not have risked his life a dozen times to have saved any of them, but the only thing we could do was to pour in water and pray God in his mercy to end their misery and suffering.

"The first thing we caught was a lighter filled with cotton. Then we heard there were persons on the Saale. We went alongside. Every porthole had a face. The deadlights were no larger in circumference than an ordinary cuspidor. The men in the boat went on deck and did what they could. It wasn't much at that time. We asked those who were at the portholes how many men were in her. The only answer they could make was they didn't know, but there must be 100.

"One man asked for a drink, and we gave it to him. He said the ship was filling with water. At that time we were pouring 7,000 gallons a minute into her. We talked to a half dozen of persons forward. Some put their arms out of the ports; others managed to get a shoulder and half their head at the opening. We tried axes, pikes, everything, to break a hole in the side of the ship. The Chapman came up with the wrecking apparatus and tried to break into her, but nothing made an impression.

"When we dropped amidships of her, I saw the gamest woman that ever drew breath of life. My men cried like children. She neither screamed nor let out a moan. Every man in the company would have lost anything, been crippled or maimed for life, to have saved her. She was about 35 years old, with black hair that had been burned in places. The clothes had been burned from her shoulders until she was nearly naked to the waist. She did not say so, but I think she was a passenger. She may have been a stewardess.

"We played a stream of water on the port and on her head and then gave her a drink. When she stretched her hands for it, we saw they were burned. Then we passed into the port one of our 2½ inch lines, and she took it. For 15 minutes she played it about her, first on one side, then on the other, then over her head. She spoke broken English, but we managed to understand that she meant the fire was gaining on her. We took the standpipe and jammed it into another deadlight near her and swung it in all directions, trying to aid her. She saw what we were doing, but shook her head as though to say, 'It can't save me.' The ship had listed, and, exhausted in one of the rolls it made, she fell. That was the last we saw of her. It was the gamest fight I ever saw any one make. She knew there was no hope, was half burned to death, standing waist deep in water, and never a scream.

"I could see that woman last night. I can see her now. I've seen some tough sights, scenes that would make any man shudder, but that, with the surroundings, was the worst.

"While we were talking to her other tugs were to the stern of the Saale talking to others. I must have seen 30 to 40 persons at the ports. The Van Wyck rescued 30 from the engine room. They were the men who stood for hours on the pumping station. We left as many dead in there as we rescued living. The poor fellows had resorted to every means to prolong life. The heat must have been frightful. Some of them had kept blankets soaked in water about them. Others had soaked their clothes and held them about their heads. When we reached them, some of them were crazy.

"When we touched them, the skin of some of them had been so blistered that it peeled off. With it came pieces of flesh. It was horrible. When they were taken out, they laughed. The actual joy of knowing that they were released made them forget the pain they were in. It was fearfully hard to stand by and see them. It was pitiable. They could give no estimate of the men left behind. The men taken out were not those who had been at the deadlights. They were men who had been beneath the surface of the water when the fire was discovered. Those who talked English said when they found the ship was afire it already was too late to get out.

"There was an explosion on board the Saale, which blew up the forward decks. I asked one of the men who was imprisoned what it was, and he said they had 300 pounds of powder in the forward part of the ship. Our men were on the deck fighting the fire when the explosion occurred.

"My own impression about the men in the engine room is that they were never told there was a fire until it was too late. The persons on deck probably did not think it was going to result as it did and wanted them there to run the pumps or something and discovered too late that they were cut off. Had the deadlights been larger we could have saved many who were either drowned or burned to death. Of course they were the usual size deadlights, but I think there should be a provision that in each compartment or stateroom or anywhere where men or passengers are likely to be cut off at least one deadlight should be large enough for a person to get out through.

"The stories of the men in the Saale never will be known; some of them were being burned alive while we were playing water on their faces. I think many of them were burned until they were unable to stand at the portholes and then dropped back and were drowned."

CHEAP ACETYLENE BLACK.

How a French Engineer Proposes to Produce It.

The fact that acetylene can be readily decomposed into its elements has long been known. When this is done, the carbon is liberated in an extremely finely divided state, and, being absolutely pure, is superior to the best lampblack for the manufacture of lithographic ink, varnishes and photographic purposes. Commercial calcium carbine is, however, still too expensive to permit of acetylene black prepared from it competing with lampblack. In all carbide works, however, there is a considerable quantity of material produced which is of such inferior quality as to be unsalable, and Mr. Hubou, a French engineer, proposes to make use of this waste for the production of the acetylene black.

The process of manufacture is simple, says Engineering. The acetylene is forced into an explosion vessel filled with hydrogen until a pressure of about 75 pounds is attained. The explosion is then effected by raising a coil of platinum wire inside the vessel to a white heat. Acetylene being an endothermic substance, a considerable quantity of heat is liberated on its decomposition, but owing to the gas having been diluted with hydrogen, as described, the highest pressure reached during the explosion does not exceed 370 pounds per square inch. One cubic foot of acetylene yields one ounce of the black and in addition one cubic foot of pure hydrogen, which itself may have a considerable commercial value.

AWFUL CHINESE ATROCITIES

What a Boxer Saw Who Witnessed the Kung Tsung Tragedy.

The Shanghai Mercury says that a member of the Boxers' society who saw the murder of Rev. Mr. Ellis of the London mission and of a Chinese missionary at Kung Tsun gave the following account of the tragedy to a friend:

"On the twelfth day of the fourth moon the Boxers, numbering 57, crossed the river Tsun and met the two missionaries in a boat. They knew the Chinese was a Christian and at once attacked him, wounding him with their swords. Then they dragged him out of the boat and tied him to a tree at the river side. Then Mr. Ellis was tied with him, and Mr. Chao, another Chinese missionary, was found.

"His toes and thumbs were bound together, and he was carried to a tree near where the others were hung up. The arms of the missionaries were cut off, their heads hewn off, and after the bodies had been disemboweled they were cast into the river. The chapel of the mission was demolished, and the Boxers went on their way."

This was but one of many such outrages.

A New Use For the Phonograph.

It has been proposed to employ the phonograph as an aid in learning foreign languages, says the Chicago Chronicle. In learning a language it is necessary first of all to have the ear trained to catch and recognize the sounds, and the only way to accomplish this is to listen to the continual repetition of the sounds until the ear becomes familiar with them. Many persons have to learn a foreign language without any aid from a teacher who can speak that language correctly, and even those who are so fortunate as to have a competent teacher cannot constantly have the teacher at hand. Now it is proposed to have phonographic records of language lessons; then the student can have the machine repeat the lesson over and over again until he is perfectly familiar with it.

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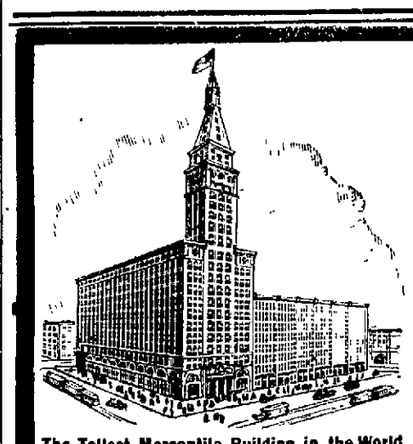
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END SWIFTLY CAME

Sudden Deaths at Richville, Dalton, Wilmot.

J. SHEDROH, AGE 75 YEARS

Albert Kohler, the Philosopher of the Sugarcreek Valley, Arises in His Usual Health and Then Sinks Into the Sleep from which There is No Waking—Other Deaths.

John Shedron, aged 75 years, was found dead in bed at his Richville home Monday morning at 5 o'clock. He had been subject to heart disease and dropsy for some time past. Mr. Shedron was a carpenter, and for sixty-two years had lived in Richville. He leaves a wife and four children, the latter being William and Daniel Shedron, Mrs. Uriah Haverstack and Mrs. Henry Miller. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ERNEST DODGE.

The body of Ernest Dodge, a state hospital patient, who died yesterday of organic brain disease, was Monday shipped to Cleveland for interment. The deceased was 50 years old.

BODY SENT TO SHARON.

Relatives of the late Mrs. Ella Grue, the state hospital patient who committed suicide on Saturday, have telegraphed instructions to have the body sent to Sharon, Pa., for burial, which was done today.

CHRISTIAN ESCHILMAN.

CANAL FULTON, July 9.—The death of Christian Eschilman occurred at 5 o'clock Saturday evening at his home near this place. Mr. Eschilman was 77 years old, and his death resulted from infirmities attendant upon his advanced age. For half a century Mr. Eschilman had been a resident of this vicinity. He was a widower but leaves one daughter, Mrs. Jacob Lawrence, who resides near town. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Rev. E. R. Willard, of the Reformed church, officiating.

MRS. THOMAS LOCKE.

DALTON, July 9.—Rheumatism affecting the heart caused the death of Mrs. Thomas Locke, on Saturday. Mrs. Locke's condition has not been considered serious, and the end came suddenly and without warning. She was 40 years old and leaves a husband and family. Funeral services were held at the Methodist church Monday morning.

ALBERT KOHLER.

WILMOT, July 9.—The late Albert Kohler, whose death occurred suddenly last week, though he lived a life of seclusion, was a man of extraordinary learning and refinement. He was educated in the English, French and German languages, and in the library at his late home are many books printed in the three tongues. Mr. Kohler was 75 years old, and leaves a widow. On the day of his death he arose in his usual health, and was about to seat himself at the breakfast table when the fatal stroke suddenly came. Paralysis of the heart was the cause of death. Mr. Kohler seldom left his home, and had few friends or associates. He was a native of Switzerland. His home was between this place and Mt. Eaton.

NOW FULLY ORGANIZED.

Federal Labor Union, No. 8,547, Springs Into Existence.

District Organizer N. P. Maier, at the Sunday morning meeting of Massillon laboringmen and others, announced that the recently formed branch of the Federation of Labor would be known as the Federal Labor Union, No. 8,547. Mr. Maier, John Jenkins, Peter Smith and William Dutton each delivered an address, after which the following permanent officers were elected: Frank Hassler, president; Nicholas Weltlich, vice president; Joseph Johnson, secretary; G. W. Becker, treasurer; Charles Klein, guide; J. Ruchti, guardian; Louis Elsch, E. Fisher and Adrian Howald, trustees; Frank Hassler, E. Fisher, L. Elsch, N. Weltlich and A. Clementz, delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly; John Stauffer, John Heiman, Joseph Arnold, A. Howald and Fabian Schott, alternates. It was decided to hold the charter open for sixty days to give all persons an opportunity to join. The union at present has a membership of 76, at the Sunday meeting 21 names having been added.

ALLEMANG ACCEPTS $100.

The Clever Pitcher Joins the Youngstown Team Today.

Pitcher Allemang Sunday evening received an offer of one hundred dollars a month from the Youngstown interstate baseball team, and he has accepted it, leaving Massillon Monday morning for Dayton, where he will join the aggregation. Manager Ehret has another star pitcher in view to take Allemang's place. Catcher Anderson has been appointed captain of the club.

Read the "want' columns daily.

Personal.

If you're constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

A SOLITARY REPAST.

Burglars Visit Culinary Department of S. A. Morgan's Residence.

Parties evidently familiar with the premises, by cutting away a screen and prying open a window, gained entrance to the kitchen of S. A. Morgan's residence, at the corner of Wooster and Weber streets, on Saturday night. The depredations were confined to the c nary department, and the thieves, after ransacking the cupboards, departed with a table cloth, several loaves of bread, and such eatables in general as they were able to find. Several empty dishes lying by a chair in the yard, showed that the burglars had not gone far before their consuming hunger had gotten the better of them. The police have been notified.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Jenkins Nearly Drowned When Rescued.

WAS NEAR CAMP JOHNSON

William Richardson, of Massillon, Saved His Life—Sailboat Capsizes on Turkeyfoot Lake—Fires at Navarre and Crystal Spring.

BOLIVAR, July 9.—William Jenkins, of Massillon, one of a party of campers near here, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Tuscarawas river on Sunday. Losing his balance he fell backward from a boat into four feet of water, his head sinking into the soft mud of the bottom where he was firmly held. William Richardson, of Massillon, a Sunday visitor at the camp, rescued Jenkins.

PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

NAVARRE, July 9.—An unoccupied house belonging to Robert Hug was practically destroyed Saturday afternoon by a fire supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing locomotive. The property was valued at about $800, and was insured. It formerly was owned by John McVey, of Massillon. The house was situated along the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad.

TURKEYFOOT LAKE, July 9.—A stiff wind that blew all day Sunday, made the lake rougher than it had ever before been seen, and rendereg sailing or rowing hazardous sport. In the afternoon a sailboat having aboard a party of Akronians capsized in mid-lake. Its occupants, however, were prepared for the mishap, all being in bathing costumes, and they reached the shore in safety.

Many Massillonians visited the lake Sunday. Among them were the Misses Estella and Ida Lynch, Francis Clay, Katherine Reay, Messrs. W. L. Bechtel, Harry Wilhelm, Frank Lynch, Linden Hoover, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reay. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Cleveland, who are now visiting in Massillon, were also here.

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 9.—A mysterious fire the other night totally destroyed the barn and its contents, consisting of a valuable horse, hay, grain and other articles all the property of Lewis Nay. The fire started at 12 o'clock and had nearly consumed the whole building when it was first seen. Neighbors soon appeared, but found the Nay family fast asleep. The barn was located close to the house and was saved from destruction by a light bucket brigade. The loss is possibly covered with insurance.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krushinsky, a son.

The band held a festival Friday night on the high school grounds. The East Greenville band furnished the music.

DREADED DYSPEPSIA.

The New Scientific Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Diseases.

No person can be strong and healthy with a weak stomach. Few people realize how much depends on a strong, healthy stomach. Ninety per cent. of the diseases that afflict the human family are the result of a deranged stomach.

The use of pepsin and other drugs to stimulate this organ over an attack of indigestion is as dangerous as the disease itself.

These remedies give but temporary relief and after the effects of the drug wears away the stomach is in a worse condition than before.

A chemist, who has made stomach troubles a study for years, has discovered a combination, purely vegetable in character, that will give instant relief to the sufferers from indigestion and positively cures all forms of dyspepsia and stomach disorders.

This new remedy, called Knox Stomach Tablets, has the endorsement of several prominent physicians and has made many healthy men and women out of invalids.

These tablets act directly on the blood, liver, stomach and bowels. One box is sufficient to prove to the most skeptical that it is the greatest remedy known to medical science.

All first class druggists sell Knox Stomach Tablets. If your dealer does not keep them, don't take anything else. There is no remedy to equal this new preparation. Send 50c to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be mailed postpaid.

DECIDED TO BUILD.

But St. John's New Schoolhouse is not to Cost More than $10,000.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. John's Evangelical church on Sunday the church council was authorized to proceed with the erection of a new schoolhouse, at a cost not to exceed $10,000. The council will meet tonight to make definite plans.

Children's patent leather and kid sandals 48c. Sizes 2 to 5. H. H. Pille.

"WANTED--A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK."

The above is a wail which is going up from all sections of the country—from palatial city residences, from farm homes, from all places where a modern civilization imposes upon woman a burden of domestic and social cares which is beyond her strength. While there are too many schoolteachers, too many typewriters, too many clerks, too many teachers of music and art, there is all the time an awful shortage of competent women who are willing to work as homemakers and housekeepers. Some say that this scarcity of domestic help is caused by the women themselves, who, to not a little extent, place a social ban upon the woman who cooks their food and makes their beds and does the family washing; others say that it is because a woman cannot keep nice white hands and do the dirty work of the home; others that the weekly wage of the hired girl is not high enough, and one young lady tells us that the real reason is that a girl fools away her chance of making a desirable matrimonial alliance when she hires out to do domestic work. Some truth in all of these, perhaps, with the last reason assigned being nearer the truth than any of the others. But, no matter about the cause, the fact remains that the help to do housework is now and will in the future be hard to get, and it forcibly suggests the plan of people recasting their methods of living on a simpler plane, which, from our standpoint, is really the most sensible thing to do. Over one-half of woman's burdens today are those which society and custom have imposed upon her. The cultivation of a little womanly independence, of a don't care a cent habit as to what the woman next door thinks of your way of doing things, would relieve many a woman of a great burden, for it is true as gospel that there is nothing on earth a woman is so mortally afraid of as some other woman. Educate the girls that there is no loftier or more womanly sphere than that of being an accomplished and business-like homemaker and housekeeper, remove, as far as possible, the social ban placed upon the hired girl, raise her wages so as to dignify her work, don't expect her to work 16 hours a day, and the problem of domestic help will settle itself.

FUN FOR THE FAIRS.

The managers of state and county fairs are at their wits' end to provide sensational entertainment for the good people whom they wish to get out to the fairs. Diving horses and elks, collisions between locomotives, balloon ascensions, races of all sorts, have had their day, and a perverted public taste demands something new, horrible and tragic. A bullfight would draw like a mustard plaster, as would a prizefight, to be interspersed with a series of dog and cock fights, or they might provide for a touch of Donnybrook fair, where it would be a free for all and where every head would become a mark for a shillalah. They might put a spicy divorce case on trial at the grand stand or, in states where capital punishment is in vogue, have the hangings and electrocutions the last day of the fair. The animal, brutal and vulgar in the race, should be catered to at all hazards and at any expense, because all such sort of entertainment so helps along the cause of an improved agriculture and an ennobled civilization.

There are lots of things in an agricultural way which are very nice and all that, but which are beyond the reach of the common everyday farmer and so are not practical. From our standpoint the most helpful and useful agricultural reading matter is that which is suited to the average man working with limited means and short help. For him to find out an easier away in which to do a hard job or a way whereby he may be able to raise a little better crop or sell what he does raise for a little more money or rid himself of some pest and hindrance in his farm work is to help him in a practical manner. This is why commonplace things are treated in a commonplace way by the writer in these notes.

The men who own and run the steam thrashing machines are quite generally organizing for mutual protection and for the maintenance of living prices for work through much of the western grain growing territory. The steam outfits have practically crowded out the horsepower machines, and the capacity of the modern steam thrasher is so great that unless it can command a given amount of patronage it will bankrupt a man who tries to operate one. The combination made between the owners of the machines is an agricultural trust in a small way and at least is as justifiable as any of these trade regulators.

Yes, the world owes you a living provided you are willing to get down and work for it, but under no other conditions. You may play tramp and beg "hand outs" or live off your father-in-law or convert a public office into a private snap or, worse, steal your living by beating your way through life, and the world owes you nothing but a hole in the ground and the reconversion of the elements of which your worthless carcass is composed into some more useful form of animal or vegetable life.

A friend who has a flock of Angora goats had them escape from their pasture one day last summer, and they found their way quickly to the blackberry patch of a neighbor. They staid right there until they had cleaned out every last blackberry bush clear to the ground. The owner of the goats paid the bill and added something to his stock of knowledge as to the utilities of the Angora.

A 19th Century Marvel

Doctors who treat and cure patients without pay. This is what the British Doctors are doing at their office, Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, Ohio.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Nos. 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before July 21st.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before July 21st.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

FOUR MORE BODIES FOUND.

Three on the Saale and Another Believed to Be a Victim of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Three more bodies were found on the Saale. This made 29 bodies that had thus far been taken from the wreck of the Saale since the fire, and 146 bodies in all recovered. The bodies recovered were all found in the second cabin in the after part of the ship, and they were horrible sights to look upon. They had very little clothing on and were all victims of fire. They could not be identified.

Chief Officer Henry Schaeffer said he had no idea who the men had been, but, judging from the place where they were found, thought they were stewards.

The body of a man, badly scarred and burned, was found at Rockaway Beach and taken to the morgue there. The body is supposed to be that of a victim of the Hoboken disaster.

A FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

One Man Died of His Injuries—Seven Others Were Hurt.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—A freight wreck on the Murraysville branch of the Pennsylvania railroad resulted in the injury of eight men, one of whom died. An engine and seven cars were wrecked.

The Dead.

Thomas B. Pratt, aged 21, civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania company. Right arm crushed and left leg fractured; died after amputation at West Penn hospital; home at Camden, N. J.

The Injured.

E. P. Leljegren, aged 17, civil engineer. Fracture of left arm and scalp wound; arm amputated, condition serious; lives at 5824 Rural avenue, Pittsburg.

S. W. Ludwig, aged 51, conductor. Burned by steam about the head and shoulders; married and lives at 6003 Susquehanna street, Pittsburg.

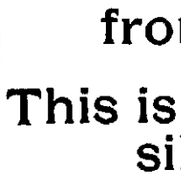
Percy Gold, aged 21, surveyor. Contusions of back. Lives at Murrasyville.

S. S. Feehrer, aged 42, engineer. Left thigh fractured and scalp wounds; leg amputated; condition serious. Married and lives at Third street, Pitcairn.

William Cutshall, aged 25, brakeman. Burned by steam and bruised; lives at Hillsdale avenue, Pitcairn.

—— Bond, firemen, slightly injured and sent to his home at Turtle Creek.

A brakeman, thrown from the top of a box car; slight injuries and went home.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

THEY'RE WEARY WAITING.

"Bard of Smoketown No. 2" Expresses His Feelings.

The "Bard of Smoketown No. 2" drove from Navarre to Massillon this morning. While en route the muse began to work, and at the end of the five mile trip the following effusion was ready to be left at THE INDEPENDENT office:

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

We're weary, weary waiting
For the road that has no ties,
For the bonds Navarre won't issue
Fond of methods we despise.

The franchise has been granted
By councils good and true;
In fact it's been so stated
In town and country, too.

The "structural iron's not ready,"
"Of course we'll build the road."
Wait till the market's steady,
For then we'll buy a load

The Plain's road is very dusty,
Old Sol beats down apace,
The railroad spikes are rusty.
When ends the day of grace?

It can't be lack of money
That holds back the enterprise;
Members of Navarre's town council
Paid the cost to advertise.

Mr. Lynch once met the council
Of each city that's concerned;
But the promises he made them
Have been just as good as burned.

It comes up in conversation
Every time you reach a store;
Time is past for speculation.
For 'twas promised o'er and o'er.

BARD OF SMOKETOWN NO. 2.

If you don't feel quite well, try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorator. It will help you.

THE REGULATION CAMPAIGN HAT,

Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Rider,"

JUST IN.

Duck Camping and Picnic Caps 25c.

Bathing Suits, 50c. Bike Hose, 50c.

See Display of late things in canes.

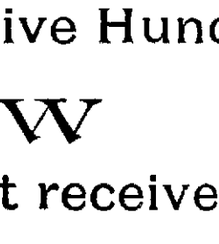
DOLL'S

Cash Hat AND Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.

At the Bridge.

BEAUTIFUL SHIRT WAISTS FREE



We are going to give 10,000 of these lovely Summer and Fall waists absolutely free to those who will help us introduce our Diamond Digest Tablets by simply selling 6 boxes at 25c. a box, no more. Send your name and address on a card and receive tablets by return mail. They quickly cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache and Rheumatism. When sold, send us the $2.00 stating color and size of waist desired. Every order will be filled the same day money is received. These waists are beauties, very latest styles, colors & material. TRY US. You will find there is at least one honest concern giving exactly what is advertised. Write today. It costs you only 1c. to write. Address DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. Broadway, N.Y.

YOU NEED NO LONGER SUFFER.

DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

A Certain Cure for INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION.

We wish to quickly introduce this wonderful remedy in every part of the country and shall make many unprecedented premium offers to those who will assist us until "DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS" is a household word throughout the North, South, East and West. FREE Sample Package for 2c. Stamp.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in on of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3.50 a week.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Five Hundred and Forty-five

New Umbrellas

Just received at the "BEE HIVE"

They are now ready for inspection, and may be seen in the CLOAK ROOM. They are entirely outside of our regular Umbrella stock and will be sold separately.

There are 320 in one lot, all fine silk goods, worth as much more as the price we have made on them, viz: $1.89 for your choice.

The other lot is made up of

Manufacturers' samples, bought at an unusually heavy discount off the regular wholesale price There are 225 of them and the prices range from 45c up to $4.00.

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a fine silk Umbrella at half price or even less.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Over 100 Premiums Free!!

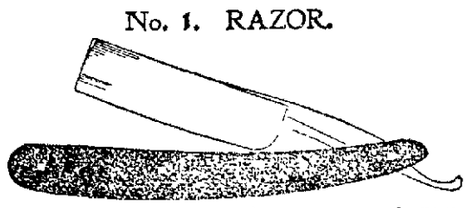
WITH

McLAUGHLIN'S XXXX COFFEE

Complete premium list and instructions in every package. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is worth 5 cents per pound more than any other packaged coffee and costs no more. It is always uniform. Try this Coffee and you will never use any other. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

No. 1. RAZOR.



This razor we know from the most practical experience to be the best. Read the following:

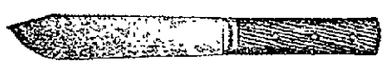
"This is to certify that I have used the two razors offered by McLaughlin & Co. as premiums, and shave my best customers with them, and I guarantee them to be first-class razors and far superior to the razors given as premiums by other package coffee houses.

AARON ETTELSON,
Barber, Sherman House, Chicago.

Attested to by I. NEWMAN VAN PELT,
Notary Public for Cook County,
Dec 12, 1896 State of Illinois.

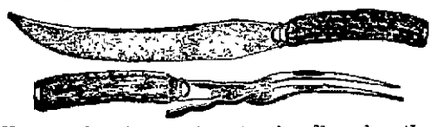
A razor sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 2. BUTCHER'S KNIFE.



Very useful for kitchen use. Blade of the best quality steel, rosewood handle. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 3. CARVING SET.



Knife and fork, genuine stag handles; length of blade eight inches, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 90 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 4. BREAD KNIFE.

Do not be without our combination bread knife and saw. Suitable for slicing bread, cutting meats and ham. The back can be used for sawing the bone. Blade is 9 inches long, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 14 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

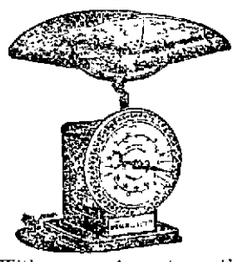
No. 5. Child's Knife and Fork Set.

Three handsome pieces of artistic workmanship. Handles are heavily embossed, perfect in every respect, and packed in fancy lined box. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 6. SPOONS.

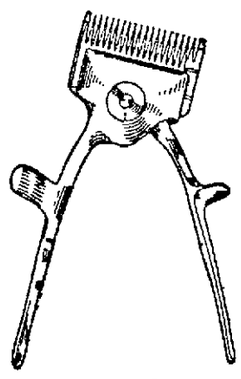
These are handsome teaspoons ornamented with a double design; embossed handles and made of first-class material. Come six in a package. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 7. HOUSE SCALE.



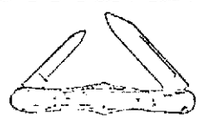
With scoop. A most practical scale for all purposes; handsomely enameled and striped. Weighs 24 lbs. by ozs. Occupies but little space and can be regulated by turning the brass screw on top. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers. When ordering be sure to give your nearest express office as well as your post-office.

No. 8. HAIR CLIPPER



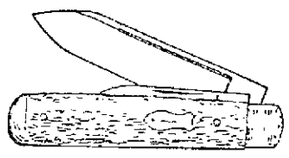
Full nickle plated, cuts ⅛ of an inch; concealed spring; two extra springs with each clipper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 9. LADY'S PEN KNIFE.



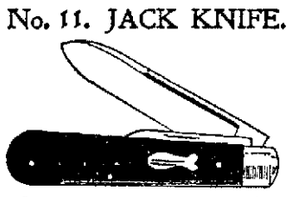
Two blades made of fine steel; fancy pearl handle; highly polished. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. Gentleman's Knife.



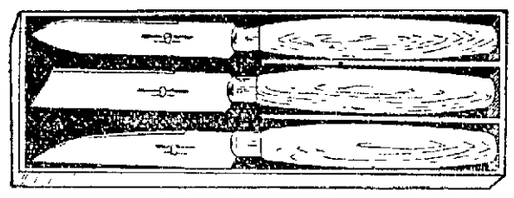
Made of fine quality steel; stag or ebony handle; steel lined; highly polished; small pen and large spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 11. JACK KNIFE.



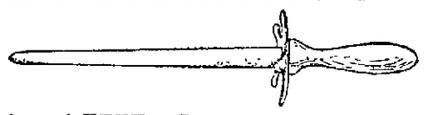
Ebony or rosewood handle; steel lined; highly polished; pen and spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 12. PARING KNIVES.



One complete set consisting of three different paring knives; best quality steel blade; enameled handle; no better paring knife made; sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 13. EMERY KNIFE SHARPENER.

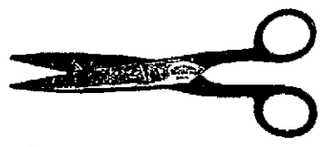


Has steel guard and wooden handle; emery fastened with steel running full length of sharpener. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 14. SHEARS.

Eight inches long; made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction as a cutter. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 15. SCISSORS.



Six inches long, made of fine quality steel; evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 16. HARMONICA.

Here is something that will please the young as well as the old folks. A beautiful, silver reed harp containing thirty-two holes; nickle covers; if properly played will sound like a church organ. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 17. FEATHER BOA.

These elegant boas are just what every lady needs. They are now the rage in Paris and New York. Made of the finest feathers. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 40 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 18. Lady's Belt Buckle.

Suitable for sash or belt, of filigree work, cluster center richly enameled in colors on gold. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 19. BAND RING.

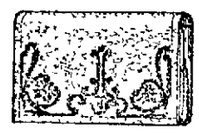
This is a handsome hand chased and raised gold wedding ring of very pretty and unique pattern; cannot be told from solid gold; will stand thorough acid test, is made on the same principle as the Boss filled watch case and is warranted for five years. Measure your size on the ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

NOT IN A TRUST

No. 20. Parisian Diamond Ring.

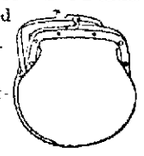
This swell glove ring is now all the rage. Set with a genuine Parisian diamond. This stone is an excellent imitation of the genuine diamond, and its brilliancy cannot be equalled by anything but the genuine diamond; settings are 14K gold and warranted for 2 years' wear. Measure your size on ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 21. Lady's Pocket Book.



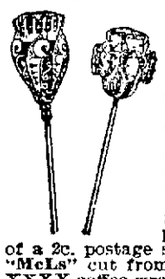
Made of the very best seal grain one piece leather with ornamental embossing. Has two regular and one card case compartments. Currency compartment leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 22. COIN PURSE.



Made of fine kid leather with solid nickle riveted frame and is full leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 23. HAT PINS.

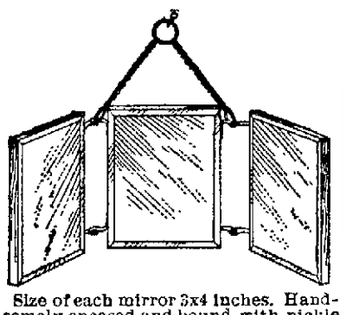


These are very stylish pins, set with jewels very brilliant and showy; will not bend or break; two pins in set and a very useful addition to any lady's jewel case. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 24. Neck-Tie Pins.

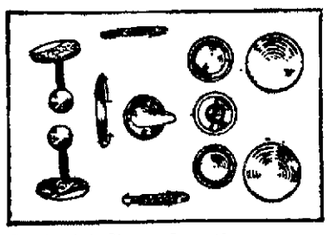
Ladies or gentlemen cannot get too many pretty tie or stick pins. These illustrated here are the very latest; set with Parisian cut stones very brilliant and handsome; designs horse-shoe or cluster; made of the very best rolled plate settings and warranted. Either of these sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. TRIPLICATE MIRROR.



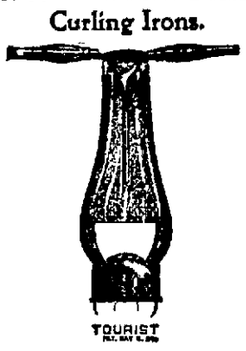
Size of each mirror 3x4 inches. Handsomely encased and bound with nickle covers; length when opened is 11 inches; useful and ornamental at the same time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 29. Dewey Combination Set.



For both ladies and gentlemen; consisting of a pair of handsomely chased and engraved, new style, link cuff buttons; three engraved beauty pins for shirt waists; one set of four collar buttons, consisting of one ball top button for the front, neck-tie holder for the back and two lever buttons for the sleeves; also a pair of plain cuff buttons for round cuffs. Warranted for one year. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 30. Tourists' Folding Curling Irons.

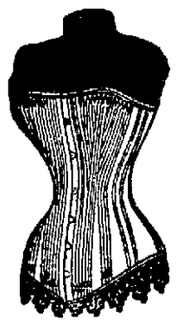


The most perfect folding curler made, the joints are fitted with springs which securely hold the handles in various positions; simple, durable and perfect in operation. Nickle plated, antique oak handles, especially adapted for heating over lamps, gas, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 31. LADY'S APRON.

Made of fine quality of white lawn with widestrings and fancy lawn insertion: size 36x36 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 32. CORSETS.

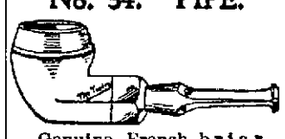


Extra fine, long jean corset made of the very best material and modeled after the very latest patterns. Colors—white, grey and black. Sizes, 18 to 30 inches, waist measure. In ordering be sure to mention size and color. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 33. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.

Four hem-stitched with colored borders. Size 18½x18½. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 34. PIPE.



Genuine French briar, large size bull-dog shape, with vulcanite push stem. This stem has a double draft which divides the smoke and cools it: cannot possibly burn the tongue. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 35. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Six handkerchiefs with colored borders. Size 12x13 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 36. Lady's Brooch.

The latest Parisian and Cluster Brooch; set with a very pretty colored center stone surrounded by Parisian diamonds, very handsome and brilliant. Made of the very best quality of rolled plate. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 37. DOLLS.

Fancy dressed dolls with movable arms and legs. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS.

These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. A set of these dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to state which set you want. Sent on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Vocal Music.

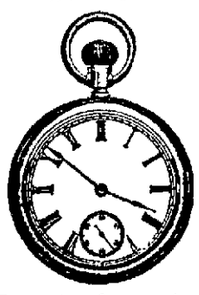
This is absolutely and positively the latest, best and most popular collection of twenty-five pieces of music ever offered, and it is only by special arrangements, and purchases of immense quantities, that we can give our friends the privilege of selecting from this strong and attractive list. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

39. My Coal Black Lady.
40. My Baby Liz.
41. My Gal is a High Born Lady.
42. Just One Girl.
43. Mister Johnson turn Me Loose
44. All Coons Look Alike to Me.
45. I Love You in the Same Old Way.
46. Because.
47. Johnny, My Old Friend John.
48. Wedding of the Lily and the Rose.
49. The Picture That is Turned Toward the Wall.
50. Her Eyes Don't Shine Like Diamonds.
51. Honey You's My Lady Love.
52. Just as the Sun Went Down.
53. Think Once More Before We Part.
54. Simply Friends.
55. Mamie My Darling.
56 Back Among the Old Folks Once Again.
57. Mammy, Mammy Come Tell Me that You Love Me.
58. Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons.
59. Darktown is out To-Night.
60. When You aint got no Money You Needn't Come Around.
61. Who's Dat Say Chicken in dis Crowd?
62. Honey that I Love So Well.
63. Zizzy Zi Zum Zum.
64. You Got To Play Ragtime.

No. 65. GOLD FACED CLOCK.

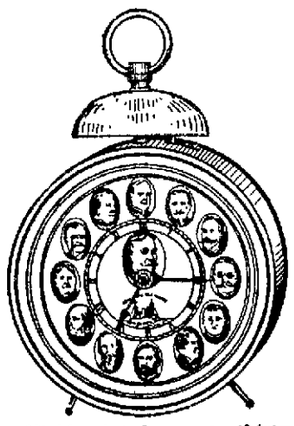
Height 6 inches; finely finished in French satin gold plating; has a fine American movement, constructed like a watch and guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 115 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 66. GENTLEMAN'S WATCH.



Has extra fine works, in solid nickle-silver case; genuine American movement. Balanced jeweled, handsome porcelain dial, stem wind and stem set; will last a lifetime and guaranteed to keep correct time. This watch is manufactured and guaranteed by one of the largest watch factories in the United States. This watch is far superior in every respect to watches offered as premiums by other package coffee houses. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 67. PATRIOTIC ALARM CLOCK.



Nickle-plated, runs thirty hours with one winding; beautiful, lithographed dial illustrating McKinley, Dewey and all the heroes of the late war. Made by one of the largest factories in the United States and guaranteed to keep good time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 110. NECKTIES.

Here is something every man likes. In the latest stylish patterns and made of the best silk, serge lined, assorted colors; come in the following designs: teck, four-in-hand, string tie and bow tie. Be sure to mention which design you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

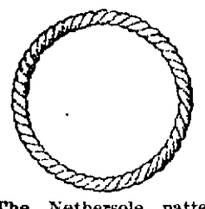
No. 111. Elf Playing Cards.

Made of fine linen stock, highly enameled and finished, size 2 13-16x1 15-16 inches. They are peculiarly adapted to Patience or any game where the space within which to play is limited, and on the other hand are large enough to be used for any game at home. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 112. Scientific Diamond Box Kite.

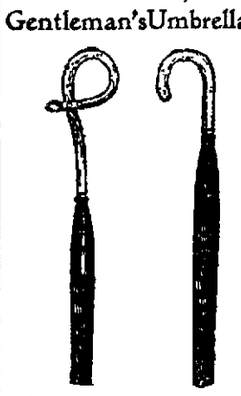
Modeled after the Hargrave type. The most successful style of kite. Used by the United States Government in measuring phenomena at high elevations. Flies higher than any other kite. Directions enclosed with each kite. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 40 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 113. Lady's Bracelet.



The Nethersole pattern now so popular: of heavy twisted wire; Etruscan effect and heavily plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 114. Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella.



This is a silver trimmed seven rib, steel rod, Paragon frame, Congo handle umbrella; made of silk and linen twilled, with case and tassel. When ordering be sure to mention whether a lady's or gentleman's is desired. Sent either by post or express prepaid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 170 "McLs" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 115. LADIES' GARTERS.

One pair in a box. Supporters made of silk face web, with nickel safety pin top, and nickle button and loop fasteners, all colors.

Band Garters made of silk face web, with fancy buckle and silk ribbon bows. When ordering state which of these you want. Either sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 26. Algerian Table Mat.

These can also be used for pillow covers. They are inlaid with gold tinsel; are made in very pretty designs and will be an ornament to any lady's parlor. Size 18x18 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 27. ALGERIAN TABLE SPREAD.

This spread is simple and artistic and is made by the skilled workmen of Algeria. They come in very pretty designs and are inlaid with gold tinsels. These goods were first introduced at the World's Fair and have been the rage ever since, commanding fabulous prices. Size 40x40 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 150 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 25. VEGETABLE SLICER.

For slicing apples, pears, bananas, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, cabbages, etc. Various novel and attractive designs are produced—perforated flutings, plain flutings, Saratoga chips, shoe strings, etc. Positively no waste, anybody can use it. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 50 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

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